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THE OCTOBER CAMPAIGN.

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND INDIANA.

Democratic Tactics in the Keystone State.

Magnificent Republican Demonstration in Indiana.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the Issues of the Day.

Enthusiastic Republican Meetings Throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Fair—What the Farmers say—Democratic Frauds—Naturalizing Miners—Meetings in Harrisburg—Mayor Hoffman Refuses to Speak—He is Serenaded, and Still Refuses—Dire Consequences.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 4.

The annual State Fair of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, which has been held in this city during the past week, attracted hither from 15,000 to 20,000 people, representing the more intelligent yeomanry of nearly every county of the State, and afforded a pretty good opportunity to test the political sentiment of the agricultural districts, and to gauge with more or less accuracy the prospects of the coming election. Availing myself of this opportunity, I made personal inquiries of large numbers of farmers and others in attendance, and from all sections received the most encouraging reports. Everywhere I was assured of large accessions to the Republican Party from the Democratic ranks, which would make themselves felt at the State elections next week, but more particularly at the Presidential election in November. Light is even breaking in upon the old Democratic counties of Berks, Bucks and Northampton, whose Dutch settlers have at last discovered that JACKSON is dead, and that HORATIO SEYMOUR is not his sole survivor or legitimate successor. In York, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Wyoming, Lycoming and other agricultural counties that have been hitherto strongly Democratic, numerous changes to the Republican side were reported. Every man with whom I conversed was able to give the names of several among his own neighbors, while none of them knew of a single change to the other side. Intelligent farmers, who take the papers and understand the issues of the campaign, were reported as almost invariably for GRANT. They were also, as a general thing, fully impressed with the importance of the October election in its bearings on the Presidential contest, and were confident of a pretty full Republican vote on Tuesday week. Should this be the case, the Republican majority will not fall short of 20,000. The largest vote ever polled in the State was for Governor GEARY two years ago, when it reached 597,370, or 25,000 more than the total vote at the last Presidential election. GEARY's majority was 17,178. The soldiers' vote in this State is now almost wholly with the Republicans, and it is safe to say that three-fourths of the changes that have occurred among the voters of 1866 have been in our favor. Still, in so large a vote as Pennsylvania polls—which, in the coming election, will doubtless exceed 600,000—a slight lukewarmness on the part of the Republicans, or a few successful frauds here and there among the Democrats may determine the final result.

The Democracy are fully aware of this, and are determined, if possible, that it shall be done. They have an unscrupulous and, withal, a very shrewd and able man at the head of their State Committee, who has organized the party throughout the State in the most thorough and effective manner, and no means, fair or foul, no scheme of fraud and cheating that promises the slightest hope of success will fail to be resorted to. The Republicans are no match for them in this line of business, and it is no use trying. They might as well pursue a lie, chase a slander, or run a race with the devil. Truth crushed to earth don't rise again—not in this country. When every thief arrested in Philadelphia is found with his pockets full of naturalization papers, signed by the Clerk, stamped with the seal of the Court, and ready to be filled with the name of any vagabond who promises to vote the Democratic ticket, Republicans may as well give up all attempts to keep pace with the Democracy in manufacturing voters. They ought to be content with the magnificent effrontery of their opponents, which caps the climax by accusing them of fraud. They haven't the material with which to work, even if they had the disposition to rival their opponents. Without claiming for the Republican Party "all the morality" or all the honesty of the country, it is a notorious fact that the material out of which frauds are perpetrated upon the ballot-box is almost exclusively in possession of the Democracy, and if Republicans were to attempt to use it, they would themselves get cheated in the end. Up in Luzerne County the Republicans are making an effort to bring out the vote of the Welch miners, who are almost to a man on their side. They have naturalized this Fall over 300 in Scranton, and the most striking feature of the business is the extreme conscientiousness of the Welch in the matter of becoming citizens, as contrasted with the Irish. If they lack only three days of being in the country the requisite time fixed by law, no power on earth can induce them to take the oath. The same is the case with the witnesses among their countrymen who appear to establish their identity. On the other hand, the Irish who work in the mines are—well, they are very much the same as you find them in New-York. They would be honest enough if it were not for the politicians; but they allow themselves to be made the tools of demagogues the world over, and working in the mines don't change them. If an Irishman who has only been in the country six months swears himself into citizenship, it is because some Democratic scoundrel tells him it is all right—"only a matter of form"—and he lays the sin of the perjury on the head of the politician—where it properly belongs. I don't think, however, the Democracy will succeed so well in making voters up in the mining districts this Fall as they did last. "Coffee-colored" naturalization papers are played out. They elected WOODWARD to Congress last year, but will hardly serve him a second time. Although that district (Susquehannah and Luzerne Counties) is largely Democratic, yet I am told there is good prospect for the success of STRONG, the Republican candidate. The principal frauds this year are to be perpetrated in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Democracy have learned a trick or two from New-York. They see how easily the city is made to control the State there, and have resolved to initiate the same tactics in Pennsylvania. Should they succeed, in the wholesale frauds they have set on foot, in carrying Philadelphia, they will lose us two members of Congress—MYERS in the Third District, and TAYLOR in the Fifth. It is thought, however, that the premature exposure of their schemes which has been made during the past week may block their game.

For the last three or four days the Democracy of Harrisburg and the country round about, have had everything their own way and enjoyed a perfect love-feast. All the Boys in Blue have been away to the great Philadelphia demonstration, and the Democratic banner has floated triumphant in the breeze. But the boys are all back again now, and the Democrats look as blue as did the Union men when the rebel army was marching on the city in 1863. Harrisburg has hitherto been a Democratic city by a small majority, but the last Legislature extended the city limits, taking in about 1,500 more inhabitants, including the Lochiel Iron Works, whose workmen are all Republicans, and this Fall it is sure to elect a Republican Mayor. The Boys in Blue, and their friends, had a rousing meeting at the Court-house last night, on their return from Philadelphia, which was addressed by Gen. HINCKS, of Massachusetts, and others, and next Saturday they are to have another and a final gathering, with R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, of Baltimore, as the principal speaker. The Democrats got up a meeting on Friday night, while the Boys were away, and had Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, here to talk to them. He talked of nothing but himself, and even the Democracy express themselves disgusted with him. During the evening it leaked out that Mayor HOFFMAN had arrived in town on his way East from Pittsburgh, and a committee of Democrats rushed out of Swann's meeting to the Lochiel House to get the Mayor to go over and make them a speech. He pleaded weariness, want of sleep, too much speaking, sore throat and a thousand other excuses, and finally was compelled to give them a flat refusal. The briliant idea then struck them to give him a serenade. Accordingly a brass band was procured, and about 11 o'clock it commenced blowing by turns martial, sentimental, patriotic, operatic and divers other airs under HOFFMAN's window. But not a word could they get from the sleeping Mayor. He wouldn't deign to come on the balcony and show himself, nor even to stick his head out of the window and show his night-cap. Neither music, nor cheers, nor repeated calls for "HOFFMAN," with a German accent, would arouse him, and at last, after shouting themselves hoarse and blowing all the music out of the band, the Democracy were compelled to go home without getting so much as a glimpse of our distinguished Mayor and his "magnificent mustache." They had already been disgusted with SWAN, and now they were doubly disgusted with HOFFMAN. It's a pity, but Mayor HOFFMAN's weariness, or sleepiness, or sore throat, or whatever it may have been, has cost his party more than a hundred votes in Harrisburg. Every Democrat went home that night in a rage, and many of them got up next morning staunch Republicans. They want no more to do, they say, with such a sleepy, dead-and-alive party as that. It was in vain that the Mayor left his apologies with the clerk of the hotel next morning with instructions to tell the people he thought they were serenading Gov. SWANN. They say they know better, for they sent LEVERICH, the man who accompanied the Mayor, to his bedroom door to tell him it was meant for him and nobody else, and they have witnesses that the message was faithfully delivered. No, Mr. Mayor, it won't do; you acted shabbily toward the Democracy of the capital of the great Keystone State, and they will never forgive you. How much better it would have looked for you to have delivered your last great speech of the campaign from the steps of the Capitol, than to have wasted your eloquence on a small audience at the Moravian settlement of Bethlehem. Only one week more remains of the campaign, and unless you come back here and redeem yourself, the cause is lost. I shouldn't wonder if it was lost anyhow.

S.

INDIANA.

Imposing Demonstration in Lafayette—Thirty Thousand Visiting Republicans in Uniform—Reception and Speech of Speaker Colfax—The Prospects of Large Majorities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Friday, Oct. 2, 1868.

One week ago I was present at the State mass meeting of the Democracy of Indiana, and witnessed the reception with which Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, met at their hands. Yesterday I had the pleasure of participating in the imposing demonstration which the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District made in this city, and the most prominent feature of which was the reception of Speaker COLFAX, and it is no more than just and fair for me to say that, although the Democratic State mass meeting was favored by the finest weather, and although the Republican district rally in Lafayette was held on a most disagreeable day, and after twenty-four hours of heavy showers had made the roads almost impassable, the Republican demonstration, confined as it was to half a dozen counties, in numbers and enthusiasm far exceeded the Democratic demonstration, in which persons from all counties in the State took part. Experienced politicians have said all along that Northern Indiana at the approaching elections would give the Republicans heavier majorities than ever before, and the magnificent demonstration yesterday fully confirmed these predictions. Imagine a city of twenty thousand inhabitants visited by thirty thousand jubilant Republicans, organized in companies, and tastefully uniformed, rending the air all day with shouts for GRANT, COLFAX and BAKER, singing the popular songs of the campaign, carrying aloft banners and transparencies, and giving vent to their enthusiasm, despite the raw, wet, overcast October day on which they had assembled; imagine ten thousand men thronging around the speakers' stand, from which such men as our eloquent Ex-Senator LANE and HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, addressed them in the most stirring manner, and yet were unable to make themselves heard by one-third of the immense crowd that tried to catch their words.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

The enthusiasm of the people was carried to the highest pitch in the afternoon, when the train bearing Speaker COLFAX thundered into the heart of the city. What a contrast between the reception which the Democrats of Indiana gave to Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR at Indianapolis last week, and that which greeted SCHUYLER COLFAX yesterday at Lafayette! BLAIR's appearance elicited a few feeble cheers, and SCHUYLER COLFAX drove from the train to the speakers' stand at the Court-house amid an incessant roar of deafening applause and the most touching manifestations of the devotedness, and, I might almost say, tenderness with which the people of Indiana are attached to him. The Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency was visibly affected when he ascended the speakers' stand and surveyed the immense audience, which was swayed to and fro by the wildest enthusiasm and applause, and several minutes elapsed before he was able to begin his speech. Mr. COLFAX did not, as his Democratic competitor had done at Indianapolis, draw a laboriously-prepared essay from his pocket and read it in a voice and manner which fell like a wet blanket on his audience, but improvised an off-hand speech, than which nothing could be more beautiful, appropriate and calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of his hearers. He spoke in terms of fiery eloquence of the great achievements of the noble party that had made him one of its standard bearers, but carefully abstained from the harsh and bitter denunciations of his political opponents, with which Gen. BLAIR's Indianapolis speech abounded. He did not, as Gen. BLAIR did, on the same occasion, advocate the disfranchisement and enthralment of a down-trodden race, but, in case the Republican Party should be successful at the approaching elections, promised protection to the persecuted Unionists in the Southern States. Every sentence that fell from the lips of the eloquent speaker was cheered to the echo. The most significant and interesting portions of his speech were those in which he referred to the prospects of the Republicans and to the outrages now perpetrated by the Kuklux Klan, and other unrepentent rebels in the Southern States. Mr. COLFAX said in the most emphatic tone that he considered the election of the ticket nominated by the Chicago Convention as certain as if the votes had already been counted—a statement which elicited a storm of applause that lasted for several minutes. No less emphatic were the remarks in which he alluded to the misdeeds of the Kukluxites; he said in tones of the most fiery eloquence that the outrages now committed upon the persecuted Unionists of the South were a burning shame to the country; that an end must be put to them; and that Gen. GRANT, if elected, would do so and restore peace, law and order throughout the land. The speaker here evidently struck the key-note of the popular heart, and the thundering response with which his eloquent words met from the immense mass of his hearers, thousands of whom had served in the armies of the Union, showed very plainly that the Northern people are determined that a stop must be put to these infamous deeds of persecution and cruelty. The tumultuous scenes of fervent attachment and admiration which had greeted Mr. COLFAX's appearance on the stand were renewed at the conclusion of his speech, and on every face that was turned to him was to be read a vote of thanks to the Chicago Convention for placing him on the National ticket by the side of our great chieftain.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The festivities of this memorable day in the political annals of Northwestern Indiana closed with a magnificent torchlight procession, the like of which has never been seen here before. Upward of 3,000 torch-bearers, at least 600 of whom were mounted, moved for hours through the streets of the city, which was in a blaze of light until after midnight, and nearly every house of which was handsomely illuminated and decorated. A great many beautiful and appropriate transparencies and emblematical representations, among which a magnificent three-story structure got up by OLIVER W. PIERRE, the popular wholesale grocer of the Wabash Valley, and the immense wagon containing a representation of the office of that live Republican newspaper, the Lafayette *Courier*, with the compositors at their cases and a press striking off *Courier* extras—the whole splendidly decorated and constantly bathed in a flood of blue lights—were the most noticeable. Speaker COLFAX witnessed the splendid display with the utmost satisfaction, and was greeted with thunders of applause wherever he made his appearance.

THE PROSPECTS—ILLEGAL VOTING.

This glorious demonstration showed very plainly (and the Democrats themselves admitted) that Northern Indiana is Republican to the core, and, on election day, will come down with an overwhelming majority to the National Road. Fears are expressed by a great many Republicans that the nefarious business of importing Kentuckians into Indiana, which is now being carried on with desperate energy by unscrupulous Democratic politicians, and for which, there can be no doubt of it, they have been furnished with very large sums of money by wealthy Democrats in all parts of the country, may considerably increase the Seymour majorities in the strong Democratic counties. Disclosures which have been made in the course of the last week in various parts of the State leave no doubt of it that the Democrats rely on such illegal manœuvers for carrying the State, if possible. But, although they may succeed in somewhat reducing the majority of the State ticket in October, and defeating the gallant Major-Gen. JOHN C. VEATCH in the First Congressional District, I have no fears whatever for the result. Nine Republican Congressmen, the Republican State ticket, and a large Republican majority in both Houses of the Legislature are certain to be elected in this State on the 13th of October. I conversed yesterday with a great many experienced politicians from various parts of Indiana, and the reply which all of them made to my inquiries in regard to the prospects of the campaign always was, "Our county will do better than ever before for the Republican cause."

W. C.

OHIO.

Gov. Boutwell in the West—Oxford, Ohio—Its People and its Politics—Two Rallies Compared—The West Ablaze.

OXFORD, Ohio, Thursday Night, Oct. 1, 1868.

This has been a day of glory for a noble people. It closes as the "wee sma' hours" approach, and all are tired and sleepy. We have had the union of hearts and the union of hands urged in song; two States have contributed to swell the masses who came out to hear, and Massachusetts and Ohio have united in doing homage to Truth and the Right.

Oxford is 40 miles north of Cincinnati, on the line of the new railway, the "Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction," and but four miles from the Indiana State line. This county (Butler) is strongly Democratic, and has been very appropriately called the Kentucky of Ohio. Just as CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM is the embodied spirit of the Lost Cause in the North, so is Butler County its hope and cheer in Ohio. It is here where the Ten Cent Martyr expects to get the majority by which he will ride into Congress over the defeat of the patriot Gen. SCHENCK. But there is at least one bright spot in Butler County—one oasis in this political desert. Oxford City and Oxford Township are loyal. Three institutions of learning thrive here. This people are a reading people—intelligent and refined. It is a suggestive commentary on the degradation of Democracy that it cannot live in the presence of education and refinement. The remarkable fact was mentioned to me to-day by Mr. DELANO, that every town in Ohio where a college is located casts a strong Republican majority. If Butler County is Ohio's Kentucky, Oxford Township is Butler County's Massachusetts. In making this comparison no discredit is cast on the Old Bay State. Gov. BOUTWELL will bear witness to this assertion, testified to in the bright, intelligent faces and generous culture of his audience to-day. I knew the extraordinary earnestness of this people in political matters; I knew that the Republicans of the Third Congressional District are as determined as the Spartan band at the Thermopylæan Pass, to ward off the inevitable disgrace contemporaneous with the election of the Copperhead Democrat, VALLANDIGHAM. And knowing this, I made it convenient to travel a hundred and fifty miles to see both sides of the case presented. I say both sides, for in two successive days

TWO RALLIES

of the respective parties were to occur. I looked forward to an immense meeting of the great "Ten Cent" Barefooted on yesterday, here in the peaceable City of Oxford and County of Butler. I certainly was reasonably wise in my anticipation that a county casting between four and five thousand Democratic votes, and fifteen or sixteen hundred majority for that organization could "rally" at the announcement of VALLANDIGHAM's approach. I expected to see thousands upon thousands come with banners and with music, cheering the inharmonious name of the Ten Cent hero. But yesterday dawned on a quiet Oxford. For weeks the "Martyr" to Gen. BURNSIDE's patriotism, had been posted to appear and address the grand rally of this county, Sept. 30, A. D. 1868. The day and its noontide came and passed. The people came not. At 2 o'clock P. M. a few hundred—not over a thousand—men, women and children, half of whom were originally from the Emerald Isle, assembled in the City Park. It was indeed a shallow enthusiasm which greeted the appearance of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Two, or one year ago, he was received with *great eclat*. It is not so now. Though he wears the empty honor of nominating HORATIO SEYMOUR, and HORATIO SEYMOUR bears the burden thereof, the people of his own district do not think him a PLATO in philosophy or BISMARCK in statesmanship. His meeting here yesterday was numerically small, and in demonstration as calm and placid as a June morning. For two hours Mr. VALLANDIGHAM reiterated his incoherent invective against the "Jacobins," as he calls us, his metallic-greenback views, and his opinion that we should not go back in history for five or seven years. Who wonders that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM desires that the vail of oblivion shall be drawn over the past few years? *Apropos*, permit me to inject here an extract from a book published since the war, entitled *Diary of a Rebel War Clerk*, written by one of SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM's friends, and therefore to be relied on. The writer says, under the head of June 22, 1863:

"To-day I saw the memorandum of Mr. OULD, of the conversation held with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, for file in the archives. He (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) says if we can only hold out this year, that the Peace Party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence. He seemed to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit, which, of course, would be ruinous to his party."

It isn't surprising that the Chief Sachem in the Democratic Party, a candidate on the Seymour and Blair ticket for Congress, and the man who moved in the New-York Convention Mr. SEYMOUR's nomination, should prefer that even this bit of "record," made during the past "five or seven years," should not be exhumed.

Let not the reader understand that nobody is for VALLANDIGHAM, or that this small and spiritless "rally" yesterday is indicative that he will not poll a large vote. I think it simply argues a condition of things in the Copperhead ranks, in the Third Ohio District, which will, if our own strength is fully brought out, redound to Gen. SCHENCK's success by 2,000 majority. At all events, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM will be beaten 1,500. Leading Republican politicians here put it at this latter figure, and are backing their opinion with "something that chincks."

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

was held. The morning was cloudy and lowering. I feared a steady drizzle would set in by noon, but an occasional gleam of sunshine kept despair away. The morning hours crept along slowly, however, and little stir was there even up to midday. I began to conclude that both Democrats and Republicans were sleeping the Rip Van Winkle sleep. All at once, however, my fears were banished. Delegations led by music, and enlivened with uniformed bodies of Republican voters, containing large wagons drawn by many horses, and filled with beautiful, happy country lasses singing Grant and Colfax songs, began to pour in from various roads, and in an hour's time thousands had assembled in and about the City Park. The procession proceeded to the house of Mr. COX, (one of Oxford's most estimable and generous gentlemen,) with whom Messrs. Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, and Gen. SCHENCK were sojourning. These gentlemen were then seated in a carriage drawn by four beautiful match horses, the vehicle being decorated with flags, and the horses attractively caparisoned. This team took its assigned place in the procession, and the speakers were then escorted to the stand erected in the park. All along the route the people sent up vociferous cheers for the distinguished Ex-Governor of the old Bay State, and the no less distinguished leading member of the Lower House of Congress—Gen. SCHENCK. By 2 P. M. not less than five thousand persons were in the town, and the impression was firmly made on me, as I took a survey of the large sea of upturned faces from the platform prepared for the speakers, that I had not witnessed anywhere else during the campaign an audience which bore more conclusive proof of intelligence and refinement. In particular did I remark the extraordinary number of beautiful women—ladies who would be the observed of all observers in Broadway's afternoon promenade or a Fifth-avenue drive.

Another feature of this ovation to Gen. SCHENCK, (for such it proved to be,) was the elaborate manner in which the Republican citizens prepared the platform from which the speakers were to address the multitude. It was perhaps twenty feet square, nicely carpeted, and furnished with sofas, rockers, tables, a piano and chairs. The University Glee Club enlivened the meeting with three most delightful campaign songs, Mrs. ZELLER presiding over the piano-forte, and her fine-voiced husband taking a conspicuous part in the Club's rendition of the songs.

Shortly after 2 P. M.

GOV. BOUTWELL

was introduced. For more than an hour he spoke in an interesting and eloquent manner. He referred to the immensity of the meetings in the West, so far as he had gone, and predicted the grandest triumph ever vouchsafed to any political organization in the country. From what he saw, he concluded that when the vote on the 13th instant shall have been counted out, the country will rejoice to find that the aggregate Republican vote will be much larger and the aggregate Democratic vote much smaller than was to have been expected. The distinguished Ex-Governor arraigned VALLANDIGHAM for his hatred of New-England; for his infamous conspiracy to destroy the Government; for his fallacious and inconsistent theory of taxation and finance; for his treason and hypocrisy. Mr. BOUTWELL mentioned Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's name along with JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE and RAPHAEL SEMMES. The Pendleton theory of finance met with an exhaustive excoriation at Gov. BOUTWELL's hands, wherein it was shown that PENDLETON & Co. intended ultimate repudiation, and by that means the utter destruction of the credit of the Government. Then, after the credit of the Government is destroyed, and it is unable to get a dollar on a promise-to-pay, the Southern States can rebel, and there will be no power (because no means,) to coerce them. In support of his charge that the Pendleton greenback scheme of paying one promise-to-pay in another promise-to-pay is but a ruse, while repudiation is the aim, he related a conversation he had with a delegate to the New-York July Convention from Louisiana. The Louisiana Democrat thought Mr. BOUTWELL was *en route* to the said Convention, and jumped at the conclusion that he (Mr. BOUTWELL) was a brother Democrat. Gov. BOUTWELL inquired who the Louisiana man supported for nomination. His reply was, 'PENDLETON,' and the reason for such support was frankly stated to be because the Southern people want repudiation, and PENDLETON's plan of issuing sixteen hundred millions in greenbacks would result in a depreciation which would go down to so near zero that it would be practical repudiation. He said the Southern people didn't like to get whipped, and then be taxed to pay for their own subjugation.

Gov. BOUTWELL also made the excellent point, that quite all that would be lost by the depreciation of the proposed $1,600,000,000 of greenbacks would fall on the laboring people. Bankers and monied and business men generally would keep out of the scrape, while the innocent, unsuspecting masses would bear the enormous burden heaped upon them by this infamous scheme of regaining the Lost Cause.

Mr. BOUTWELL's peroration was excellent. It consisted of an impassioned eulogium on the character and public services of Gen. GRANT. He said that Gen. GRANT had done more than any living man to save and preserve the country, while he challenged any living Democrat, here or elsewhere, to show one word or deed of HORATIO SEYMOUR in support of national unity and the great truths of the Declaration of Independence. GRANT had been ridiculed because he does not make speeches. No. He never made speeches. Nor did WASHINGTON. Nor that other patriot, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. And alongside these two great and good men GRANT stands to-day, as a defender of unity in this Republic, and a preserver of the liberties of man.

Gen SCHENCK was the second speaker. For two hours he rivited the closest attention of the multitude. I never heard BOB. SCHENCK make a better speech, and I have heard him make many good ones. His points were well taken, and went right to the core every time.

Poor VALLANDIGHAM was carefully dissected; his internal hypocrisy and wickedness laid bare and exposed to the contemning disgust of the people whom he had but the day before harangued. Finance, reconstruction, the Democratic record in the Ohio Legislature last Winter, infamous in a high degree, and every feature of the national issue, were in turn presented with distinguished ability. BLAIR's letter he regarded as the true Democratic platform; and the spectacle was presented of PRESTON and other rebels nominating BLAIR, of VALLANDIGHAM and his co-rebel conspirators nominating SEYMOUR, and of WADE HAMPTON dictating the vital part of the New-York platform, declaring the work of a loyal Congress, elected in 1864 and 1866, by a loyal people, unconstitutional, usurpatious, and void. The General's presentation of the reconstruction question was overwhelming. It was in a vein of boundless sarcasm; he drew a vivid picture of the progress of matters since the surrender of LEE to GRANT under the famous Appomattox apple tree. At first the defeated rebels could be heard whispering, "What terms will be granted us?" Soon after, when their evil genii, the Northern Copperheads, gave them encouragement, they grew bolder in Dixie and we could hear them asking, "What terms shall we accept?" But now, when the whole Northern Democracy has surrendered to JEFF. DAVIS, we hear these paroled prisoners of war bickering over the interrogation, "What terms shall we give the d—d Yankees?" This incisive point was greeted with rounds of applause, and on it alone two sensible War Democrats renounced the Seymour Party and declared for GRANT and COLFAX.

Both SCHENCK and BOUTWELL were repeatedly interrupted with laughter and cheers; and when Gen. SCHENCK ceased speaking it was 5:30 o'clock, and the people cried "go on! go on!" The assemblage was even larger at the close than at any previous time, and the attention was admirable.

But if the day meeting was a success, the

GRAND TORCHLIGHT DISPLAY

at night was superbly triumphant. And it was. Nothing of the like was ever before known in this part of Ohio. This is my information from citizens who have resided here half a century. Fifteen car loads of Fighting Boys in Blue, Grant Tanners and other organizations, came over from Hamilton, the county seat, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, fourteen miles distant. A large delegation, armed with torches and banners and transparencies, also came from Connersville, Indiana, and thousands came from the towns and villages nearer. When, at 9 o'clock P. M., the grand procession was formed, it reminded me of the display at Indianapolis on the 2d of September. Of course it was not so large, but for a small city in the midst of a Democratic stronghold, the display to-night was eminently gratifying and inspiriting. At least two thousand persons bore aloft the blazing emblems of Republican light; numerous bands of music, mottoes, cartoons, and appropriate transparencies were interspersed throughout the line, and a large body of the Kukiux Klan, gotton up on the most approved plan, added unbounded humor to the demonstration. When the long line had paraded through various principal streets, and the cannon had ceased its roar and the confusion had somewhat abated, Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, one of Ohio's most gifted orators and most honored and upright members of Congress, was introduced. It was by that time nearing midnight, yet he delivered an excellent address, exhorting the Republicans to stand true to the flag and fight it out on this line *all Summer*, reaping a rich harvest in October and November.

And as I close this contribution, the telegraphic news comes of the magnificent demonstration to-day at Lafayette, Indiana, where twenty thousand people came out to greet Indiana's favorite—SCHUYLER COLFAX. Mr. COLFAX very modestly and dignifiedly eschews the sharper, bitterest points of controversy between the contending parties, and in so doing contrasts in lines of imperishable beauty to the course which has been pursued by his competitor, F. P. BLAIR. Mr. COLFAX will visit several places in Indiana before the election. I shall hope to be present upon some occasion. The whole West is ablaze.

J. Q. T.

GEORGIA.

The Camilla Riot—An Unprovoked Massacre—Dangers of Civil War in Case of Seymour's Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1868.

Having recently traveled pretty extensively in Georgia, and conversed familiarly with men of all parties, I can perhaps give your readers a pretty accurate view of the situation, as well as furnish a number of odds and ends that may be interesting to them.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE ENTIRELY UNPROVOKED.

Col. O. H. HOWARD, of the Freedman's Bureau, a man of rare judgment and fitness for his position has just finished a thorough investigation of the murderous attack upon the procession of colored people at Camilla, and the result is that the slanders of the Albany (Ga.) *News*, eight miles from Camilla, of the white-washing committee that volunteered to go to Camilla to investigate the case, of the Democratic majority of the present Georgia Legislature, and of the disloyal Press of the whole country, are shown to be utterly false. Col. HOWARD finds that there was not the shadow of a justification for the attack, nor a palliation for its atrociousness. He finds that Messrs. PEARCE, MURPHY, PUTNEY, and JOINER, (the latter one of the colored men expelled from the Georgia Legislature,) accompanied by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred colored men, women and children, went toward Camilla for the purpose of holding a Republican meeting. Colored people are much in the habit of carrying arms about with them to crowds, and on this occasion, perhaps, a third of the colored men in the procession had shot-guns. They were met a little over three miles from town by JAMES JOHNS, a white man, who at first declared that he was in search of a physician, but when the rear of the procession came up to where he was he announced that he was a courier sent to say that the blacks and their friends would not be allowed to have a speaking in Camilla. The blacks paid no attention to this, and moved on toward Camilla. Soon afterward they were met by the Sheriff, who told them that the people in the town were opposed to their speaking there. Mr. MURPHY, as one of the leaders of the procession, proposed that under the circumstances they should have the speaking at Dr. DASHER's place, near which they then were. The colored people urged that unless they could in a quiet and peaceable manner go into Camilla, and hold their meeting, they would not be allowed to vote on election day. They wished to show the people of Camilla that they were law-abiding citizens, and would do wrong to nobody. Dr. DASHER objected to having the meeting at his place, as he said the Court-house-square was the proper place for holding it, and the procession ought to go there. The procession passed on, and when near the edge of the town was met by JOHNS, who discharged a double-barreled shot-gun at those who were in the band wagon of the procession, and wounded several persons. The white citizens of Camilla at once opened fire upon those in the procession. The colored men who had guns fired single shots in return, and then men, women and children took to flight. Their assailants mounted their horses, and pursued the flying crowd, following, shooting at and beating murderously all with whom they caught up. Every negro who was caught was shot or beaten, and the chase was kept up for eight miles. The only way in which any of the blacks who were caught escaped unharmed was by declaring that they had not been at Camilla, and were Democrats. Messrs. MURPHY and JOINER were in the rear of the procession when the attack began. They turned the buggy in which they were riding, and drove rapidly away for six or seven miles. Four of their pursuers finally came close after them, and, jumping from the buggy, Mr. JOINER ran into a cane patch and escaped. Mr. MURPHY sprang out and ran into an old building. His pursuers coming up, called on him to come out. He declared that he would not, but would sell his life as dearly as possible, unless they pledged their honor not to hurt him. They finally promised that they would not harm him, and he came out. Three of them then began to speak to him, when the fourth came behind him with a gun, and striking him over the head, inflicted a shocking wound. In this emergency his murder seemed inevitable, but the assailants recognized Mr. MURPHY as a Mason, and this saved his life. There is not a particle of evidence that there was the slightest provocation for the attack on the procession, and Col. HOWARD is confident that there was none. It grew simply out of the determination that there should be no Republican speaking in Camilla. The assailants admit that they have buried seven of those murdered by them, and it is the general opinion that between thirty and forty of the blacks were wounded, some of them very seriously. Of the assailants six received slight hurts.

The Albany (Ga.) *News* published a misstatement of the affair, and to give it importance stated that it was the result of the investigation of Judge VASON and Capt. JOHNSON, who had been appointed by Col. HOWARD to investigate. Col. HOWARD states that he never authorized or appointed VASON and JOHNSON to investigate. The *News* is compelled to back down from its statement, and asserts that some blacks it was, who wanted VASON and JOHNSON to make the whitewashing investigation which tried to make it appear that the massacre was somehow the fault of the blacks or of Republican speakers. The fact is, this Camilla affair was but a manifestation of the general feeling of the Georgia Democracy.

GENERAL HOSTILE FEELING.

There are very few places in Georgia where there is perfect safety in free speech by Republicans. The general tone of Georgia Democracy is bitter and intolerant. It is determined to keep down the negro, and it is exceedingly proscriptive toward white Republicans. Not having force at its command the Freedmen's Bureau has notified the friends of education in numerous instances that the safety of the teachers of colored children could not be guaranteed in particular localities. In many places Democratic Clubs have passed resolutions to have no business or social relations with Republicans, and as in some parts of the State there are eight white Democrats to each Republican, it is easy to see that the situation of Republicans may be made exceedingly unpleasant and often unsafe. In some places it is difficult for a Republican to buy or sell or get labor of any kind to do. Neither he nor his family have any social intercourse with their neighbors, and if his children are sent to school they are very liable to be insulted by the other children. I am assured by many leading Georgia Republicans that this picture of the proscription brought to bear against them in this State is not too highly drawn. I saw one planter who had one of the best cultivated places in the State, who assured me that so bitter had Democracy become that he would sell his property at a sacrifice of $15,000 so that he might get away. In several cases, parties who had made official reports of transactions in their vicinage assured me that if it was known that they had given any information to the authorities their lives would not be safe for a day.

MASSACRE THREATENED.

Two planters inform me of a threatened massacre at Americus just before the Camilla affair. A procession of black and white Republicans was out marching, and when they passed the Court-house their music disturbed Judge CLARK, who was on the bench, and he ordered the Sheriff to stop it. The Sheriff gave the order, and it was at once obeyed, as the procession went by in the most quiet and orderly manner, but some one started the rumor that the blacks were going to refuse obedience, and over fifty men started after them with guns, and were with extreme difficulty prevented from making an attack. When this was given up ten of them went out and waylaid the road by which it was expected the leaders of the procession would pass so as to kill them, but fortunately they took another road and escaped.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

It is the impression of nine-tenths of the Union men of Georgia with whom I have conversed that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR would be inevitably followed by an outbreak and another civil war. A prominent official said to me yesterday, "The rebels are more bitter by far than they were three years ago." A Government official recently reported, "I am satisfied that the feeling against the Government, the flag, and everything connected with it, is much more intense and bitter than at the close of the war." As always in the case of civil commotions, the men who are most ready to rush into another bloody and ruinous war are those who have least to lose; but there is no effort by the better class of Georgia planters and people to check partisan bitterness, to restrain illegal violence, to deprecate outrages and proscription of Republicans or even to punish the causeless murder of freedmen. About Sept. 5, JOHN T. LUMPKIN murdered two freedmen, but no investigation has been had or is likely to be. I am told that the Freedmen's Bureau has information of a murder of a freedman in Schley County on Sept. 19, and such cases are of frequent occurrence.

A memorial, signed by ten of the most reliable freedmen of Wilkes County, states that the freedmen there are living in a perfect reign of terror and they implore protection, as they anticipate an attack being made upon them on Oct. 1, as they are to have a Republican meeting on that day. In some places the freedmen are forming semi-military organizations to protect themselves, as the civil authorities will do nothing for them and the Bureau is powerless.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

In the First Congressional District, of which Savannah is the influential centre, the blacks are so numerous that Republicans can speak out freely, and freedmen are comparatively safe. In the Second District, of which Albany is the leading place, the Democracy are bitter and hostile, and serious difficulties may at any time occur. In the Third District, of which Columbus is the most important, there have been several freedmen killed, and there is a good deal of insecurity. In the Fourth District three influential Radicals have been killed, and Democracy is very intolerant. In the Fifth District there is a bad state of affairs. In this district two of the colored men expelled from the Legislature on account of color were recently to speak at Warrenton, Warren County. One of these was Senator WALLACE, and the other Representative HARRISON. They were on their way to Warrenton, with a procession of their friends, when they were met by the Sheriff, who advised them to have their speaking outside the town. They did so, and after the speaking closed Messrs. WALLACE and HARRISON had some difficulty in getting away with their lives. The Sheriff had required that all guns in possession of the blacks present should be turned over to him, and it was done, there being only two shot-guns. After this the Democrats made the demonstration, and chased the speakers a long way through the woods. In this district the Kuklux are said to be numerous, and their large notices are often stuck up about the streets of Warrenton. But for the extreme moderation of the blacks an occasion would have been found for an attack, which was premeditated, as on the morning of the speaking many Democrats had come in from the country with their guns wrapped up in blankets. In the Sixth Congressional District the country is mountainous, and, as the people are pretty largely Unionists, there is freedom and safety for everybody. In the Seventh District there has been a decided gain to Republicanism among the whites.

There were voters registered in Georgia to the number of 193,000. Of these 98,000 were whites, and 95,000 colored. Of these 45,000 whites and 85,000 blacks voted for the new Constitution. This fact puts an end to a good deal of Democratic misrepresentation. If there is a free election guaranteed by military protection, there is no doubt that there would be 30,000 majority for GRANT, even though Democracy might by fraud get a share of the colored vote. It is difficult to see how this protection is to be got. The State is now in the control of that Democracy, which does not want military to protect the rights of black or white Republicans, and which means to terrorize and use force at the ensuing election. If Federal troops are sent here, they can only act when called on by the Democratic authorities, in case the negroes, when assailed, turn on and get the better of the assailants. Then the Federal troops would be used to check them; not to protect them in any event.

SUSPICION.

It is reported that the United States Senatorship had a good deal to do with the expulsion of the black members of the Legislature. Of the two candidates for that high position, Gov. BROWN had the support of the black members, and Mr. HILL of the disloyal Democracy. Mr. HILL was also the first choice of some Republicans, who voted for the eviction of the blacks.

HOW IS IT GOING TO END?

It is the general impression here that Georgia will soon find herself back under military authority. Her reconstruction was bogus, and the course that is desired by the Georgia Unionists seems to be, that Congress in December should appoint a committee to investigate the wretched management of the affair by Gen. MEADE, and the evils growing therefrom. This might be followed by action of Congress, putting the State back to the starting point again. In the meantime, if there is the terrorism that is anticipated at the Presidential election, the only thing that can be done about it may be to leave Georgia uncounted.

Report of the House Committee on the State of the Republic.

The report submitted to the House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 26th of September, by the Committee on the State of the Republic, was signed unanimously by that Committee, and adopted almost unanimously by the House. The address concludes as follows:

"That it is the purpose of the white people of the State to faithfully protect the negro race in the enjoyment of all the rights, priviliges and immunities guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of this State.

We assert that there is no purpose, in any part of the State, to impair the constitutional right of the people peaceably to assemble for the consideration of any matter, or to obstruct any portion of the people in the enjoyment of any other constitutional right or privilege.

In conclusion, we would state, that we see no reason to apprehend that the State Government, under the present Constitution, in its legitimate operation, as directed and administered by the several departments, as now constituted, will be more restrictive of the rights of any class of our citizens, than is absolutely necessary to harmonize it with, and conform it to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and we trust the State Government will adhere to, and make effective, the first section in the declaration of fundamental principles, embraced in our Constitution—'Protection of person and property, is the paramount duty of government, and shall be impartial and complete.'"

ARKANSAS.

Circular to Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

BUREAU OF R., F. & A. L., FOR ARKANSAS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
LITTLE ROCK, September, 1868.

CIRCULAR No. 9.—Agents of the Bureau are not expected to slacken their efforts in behalf of the freedmen in consequence of civil government having been restored. Their manner of operating of course is very much modified. Their duties are chiefly advisory in character. They can use no forcible measures except by due process of law. They should, nevertheless, be the special friends and advisers of the freedmen, and work unceasingly for their welfare and improvement. Freedmen naturally look to local agents for information and advice in matters that they do not understand, and their inquiries or complaints should always be heard patiently and kindly, and such information or counsel given as each case may require. If an agent fails to inspire the freedmen of his district with confidence in himself as their best and most reliable friend, he furnishes grounds for the inference that he is at fault in his duties. It does not require a very high order of intelligence to discover those who manifest a friendly feeling and kind spirit toward us; even the instinct of the brute does that. Measures for the education of the freedmen will receive unabated attention. Appropriations for renting and building school-houses will be continued as heretofore, and as the season for reopening the schools has arrived, it is enjoined upon every agent to make earnest and zealous efforts in their behalf. Every agent should have at least one good school fostered by his special care.

C. H. SMITH,
Colonel Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, Assistant Commissioner.

TEXAS.

The Convention Tax Order by Gen. Reynolds.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 18, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35.—*Extract.*—1. Under the authority vested in that body, by the following section of the act of Congress, passed March 23, 1867:

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized, or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Texas, on the 25th day of August, 1868, levied a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the assessment of 1868; which tax the Assessors and Collectors now have instructions to collect. It is hereby ordered that the tax be promptly paid. Any obstruction or resistance to the collection of said tax will be a violation of the law of Congress, and, as such, will be punished by military authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS.
C. E. MORSE, First Lieutenant Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLORADO.

Resignation of the United States Senators Elect.

To the People of Colorado:

In accordance with the pledges heretofore made, we hereby resign the position we hold as Senators under the State organization of Colorado. This course is taken to enable the people to consider the State question free from personal considerations.

The bill to admit the State of Colorado into the Union, giving all grants and immunities that were provided for in the Enabling act, is now pending before Congress. If it should be clearly made manifest that it is the desire of the people to be a State, we have no doubt the bill would become a law at the December session.

In the efforts to secure admission we have heretofore made, we have been sustained by a strong confidence in its vital importance to the welfare of the Territory, and a belief that it was in accordance with the wishes of a majority of her people. Our course, in regard to the question will be to co-operate with the people in any way they may deem expedient for the consummation of what we believe to be their highest interests in securing Statehood at the earliest practicable day.

JOHN EVANS,
J. B. CHAFFEE.

SEPT. 25, 1868.

Gen. Schofield Heartily Indorses the Nominations of Grant and Colfax.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., May 25, 1868.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I hope you will not think it out of place for me to tender you my most hearty congratulations upon the action of the Chicago Convention. The perfect unanimity and great enthusiasm of your nomination were certainly highly gratifying as being a formal ratification of the popular indorsements of your public record, which have heretofore been made throughout the country. But your unanimous nomination was long predetermined, and was but the fulfillment of universal expectation. On the other hand, when the Convention met, there was ground for apprehension that its action in other respects might not be so wise. But that apprehension has, at least in a great degree, been dispelled. The judicious selection of Mr. COLFAX as second on the ticket, and the general practical wisdom displayed in framing the platform—that is, in laying down practical rules of action, based upon the necessities of the country, instead of abstract political theories—have greatly increased the probabilities of success, and at the same time made that success the more to be desired. I have always believed that the Union could be fully restored only by the men who put down the rebellion, while I have not been without serious apprehensions that by forcing upon the country extreme Radical theories, the stability of the Government might be endangered. Great reforms require time for their full development—time in which theories may be analyzed, and that which is sound and of practical utility separated from the unsound and chimerical. Wisdom and moderation in Congress will now give the country restoration and peace. Your election to the Presidency will be the end of our political troubles, as was your accession to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was the end of the Southern Rebellion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brevet Major-Gen.

Gen. Grant's Rule in Nashville.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Oct. 1.

Upon the occupation of Nashville the Cunningham residence, on High-street, was taken as the headquarters of the General in command. It was successively occupied by a number of Generals who had the entrances guarded by soldiers with bayonets. One of them went so far as to place a cordon of bayonets around the whole block. When Gen. GRANT came to Nashville he had his headquarters at the same place. We had occasion to call upon him several times. He was not hedged about with bayonets—not a musket was to be seen. An orderly, without arms, stood at the door and received visitors kindly and politely. The gallant BOWERS, (a tear to his memory,) and PARKER, the Indian aid, were inside; and if the General was not engaged would, with a show of respect, go with and introduce them at once. If engaged, they would tell them when to call again.

Gen. GRANT invariably received his visitors with courtesy, making them feel at ease by the blandness and sincerity of his manner. The spirit which governed him reacted throughout headquarters, and we never heard of an instance of rudeness during his sojourn in our midst. He was then at the head of all the armies of the Republic. He had good cause to be proud of his position and his successes. No doubt he felt proud, but it was the modest pride of the noble soldier who felt that he had done his duty, and his country was not ungrateful. There was none of the "insolence of office" about him—no show, no parade.

Another incident: One fine morning Gen. GRANT walked down to the Chattanooga Depot, with the intention of taking the train for Chattanooga. The doors of the cars were locked, and a soldier on guard on each platform. Gen. GRANT went to one of the cars, and was in the act of stepping upon the platform, when he was arrested by the "halt!" of the guard.

"You can't get into this car," continued the guard.

"Why not, my man?" quietly asked the General.

"I am instructed to admit no one until further orders," replied the guard.

The General bowed acquiescence and went silently away, with a smile in his eye.

The Franco-American Citizens of Michigan for Grant.

To the Editor of the Detroit Post.

The Franco-American citizens of Wayne County have voted with the Democracy for fifty years, and have been the main-stay of that party in this section. They have "gone it blind" many times, but their eyes have been opened, and they will do so no more. Let the Franco-American citizens of Wayne County look over the Democratic ticket in the columns of the *Free Press*, and see whether they are represented there. They have been repudiated in the selection of county officers, and they will repudiate the entire Democratic ticket and party this Fall. Twenty-five hundred electors of French birth or descent will vote the Republican ticket in Wayne County, and many of them, I believe, will be thoroughly converted.

I. J. BENITEAU.

DETROIT, Oct. 1, 1868.

Senator Grimes.

Noticing the laudations which the Democratic Press have bestowed on Senator GRIMES, the *Iowa State Register* says:

"Mr. GRIMES has never given cause for these blarneyings of new-found affection, save in the casting of a vote for the non-impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. We have the most reliable assurances that Mr. GRIMES has a great aversion to this false praise; that he is an ardent supporter of the principles and candidates of the Republican Party; and that he will shortly announce his opinions by a letter through the public Press, and in which no rabid Copperhead or cowardly Conservative will find the least crumb of comfort."

George D. Prentice.

From the Louisville Journal.

Some intermeddling gossip concerning the senior editor of the *Journal*, to which a city contemporary yesterday gave prominence, makes it proper to be said in these columns that Mr. PRENTICE's relations with the *Journal* are not dissolved, that he holds on the paper the place which he has ever held, and that it is the sincere desire of all connected with the paper that he may hold the place as long as he lives, as it is their earnest prayer that his days may be long and pleasant in the land. Thus much is due alike to Mr. PRENTICE and to the *Journal*. We deeply regret that the intermeddlesomeness of outsiders has rendered necessary even a word. In view of one aspect of this intermeddlesomeness, it may be proper to add that Mr. PRENTICE is neither broken down nor poor; that his means are not only comfortable, but affluent; and that he is quite able to live independently of his connection with this or any other journal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living.* By WASHINGTON GLADDEN. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.—This is a book of undeniable good sense and sound morality. On dress, work for women, manners, marriage, and a dozen other very attractive themes the writer is very impressive. "Stealing as a Fine Art" is a heading which takes the eye of everybody, and it will certainly repay perusal, though it will not stir or tickle the fancy like DE QUINCEY's grotesque paper on "Murder as one of the Fine Arts"—the only paper he ever wrote over which that sallow and saturnine "opium eater" ever laughed—horribly enough. Mr. GLADDEN in this essay on stealing is very severe on the ways of trade, especially in selling goods in a store; and his satire must be understood as striking at the general morality of commerce. He seems to be of BEN. FRANKLIN's opinion, who said that there is *a principle of cheating* in all sorts of trade—a verdict in which he seems by anticipation to have satirised Sir ROBERT PEEL's famous policy of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. No doubt it is very hard on human nature, if it has a thing to sell, that it shall not try to make it out a little better than it is. This failing seems inevitable in trade. The essayist is also very severe on those who try to be messengers without messages—that is, to work without a fixed and persistent purpose—which is, no doubt, the fate of too many.

If young men had early purposes and followed them out resolutely, we should have a far less amount of erratic life to comment on—we should have fewer writers of poems and plays, fewer idlers, Bohemians, adventurers. No person brings up his child to write plays or poems, or run on wild adventures of any sort. There was GILBERT BURNS—he was a moral, steady man, who meant to be a farmer, was a farmer, lived long and died respected. His poor brother ROBERT fixed on nothing, took to nothing but aimless rambling, and his life was irregular and short. If he had only resembled his brother GILBERT, he would have been equally useful as a farmer, and have died without blame. But what would the world have done without the poetry? Does the world actually desire a precise regularity of human thought and action which shall exclude the "unquiet things"—the poets, playwrights, adventurers, conquerors, manslayers, inventors, and so forth? Is it the great desire to have the world calm and regulated—"the beauteous semblance of a flock at rest"—for the BLOOMFIELDS to describe! NAPOLEON, the great homicide! Would the world really blot out his terribly gorgeous chapter of history, and accept instead of it that of a pious, well-regulated farmer,

> "Content to breathe his native air
> In his own ground,"

from the cradle to the grave? A question to be asked. The world seems to like that lottery system of existence, and that easy-going piety which leaves such a wide margin to Providence in the common affairs of life. Sagacity, forethought, persistence are noble attributes. But see how they work with the generality of men. They work to very low and little ends, and to nefarious ends, too, in a very large proportion. The purposes of life are very often best understood by those who cannot be said to have any purposes at all. That forethought and fixity of purpose is the social philosophy of China, where human originality or caprice or enterprise is allowed few opportunities of action. No doubt there is a certain order and good in this precision of purpose; but, after all, this order of society is not exactly what seems most desirable. Who knows but that an uncertain, vague-speculative order of mind may be one of the conditions of progress in such a world of chance and uncertainty as this.

—*Tablets.* By A. BRONSON ALCOTT. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) This book of practical and speculative essays addresses us in a tone of remarkable serenity and repose, strongly contrasting with the lively bustle of the age and land we live in. It has an ancient and philosophic flavor of SOCRATES and PLATO and JACOB BOEHME, and seems to be as much a book for all time as for the present day merely. It appeals to no contemporary conventions or prejudices, and has no local colorings; and the reader who should go through it would be prepared to allow that it might have been written at any time within the last two hundred years—if he did not light on the name GOETHE in one epigraph, and that of WORDSWORTH in another. It opens with an essay on "Gardens"—or rather "The Garden"—in which the philosophic and general idea is presented, rather than anything actual, either in New-England or old England or any other place. It is a scene and a disquisition which may be not inaptly described by the terms Arcadian or Academic, and even where the author writes of certain articles of garden produce, you feel as if he meant the apples, the potatoes and other vegetables, in the abstract, not in the concrete. It is a work evolved from the moral consciousness and literary reminiscences of a well-read and meditative man, to whom the thoughts of VARRO, PLINY, COLUMELLA and COWLEY bring their own charm of quiet enjoyment. Mr. ALCOTT says happily that our human history did not open in cities or forests, but in a garden—the Garden of Eden—the Paradise of God; a garden, the idea of which is reproduced in the Garden of Alcinous, "whereof HOMER sings," and poetically associated in the mind with the Orchard of Academus. Speaking of fruits in a general way, he alludes to those which, according to general acceptation, came from the East, bringing with them names declaring their Oriental origin—such as currants, from Corinth; the damson plum, from Damascus; the cherry, from Cerasus; the peach, from Persia, and the pear, from Paradise; just as people say parchment is from Pergamus, cordwainer from Cordova, gasconade from Gascony. Concerning all which erudite and accepted explanations it may be here said, in passing, that the simple, radical truth is very much otherwise. These foreign derivations are only a few among the many blunders of our most excellent etymologists; and if there were any necessity for making such a statement and disturbing fixed impressions, we should observe that every appellative above quoted, instead of being foreign and *quasi*-historic, is merely a common, homebred word, of Celtic origin and meaning; and that Corinth, Damascus, Persia, Gascony, Cordova, and so forth, are, like a great many other traditional teachings, great mistakes. This is a very unpleasant thing to say, no doubt; but it is the truth; and as Sir John Falstaff says, "Is not the truth the truth?" At the same time, we should not have ventured on such a great "bit of contradiction," but that Mr. ALCOTT evidently "began it," as DICKENS says of "the kettle;" informing us, for further provocation, that *panis*, the word for *bread*, in ancient Italy, was derived from the god Pan, when he might, with more likelihood, have suggested the Syriac and Phœnician *bun*, which meant *cake bread* in those languages—a fact which may at least amuse those uncritical gastronomers, the boys and girls. All writers, however, have their weak points, and Mr. ALCOTT's is—etymology. But he has his strong points too, and one of them is his advocacy of a vegetable diet, as a custom more favorable to health and the power of thought than our present carnivorous habits. There is certainly something barbarous in the idea that men must murder other living creatures in order to devour them as food, while the use of cereals and vegetables is found to produce all the worth and valor of which man's nature is capable. The Romans were *pultifagi*, or pulse-eaters, for the first six hundred years of their city, during which they thrashed and overpowered all the other Mediterranean races; and the Greeks lived and flourished without any butcher's meat to signify. Carnivorous feeders are full of turbid blood, producing flaws and starts of feeling, vehement notions and crimes. DUMAS, COBB and others who feed on dead animals and taste blood, show the result in their writings—so full of vehemence and romantic disorder. The work before us, on the contrary, shows the prevailing influence of a vegetable aliment, in the intellectual serenity that pervades it, and "the calm thoughts, regular as infant's breath," unmoved by the diurnal purposes and emotions of the *carnivoræ*, making their way through the contemporary crowd of "this tough world," and

> "Tearing their pleasures, with rough strife,
> Through the iron gates of life."

The practical sections of this work contain a variety of themes; and the speculative have others under the heads of Instrumentalities, Mind, Genesis, and Metamorphoses.

—*Rural Hours.* By a Lady. (New-York: GEO. P. PUTNAM & SON.) This charming book, so commended by the Press, eighteen years ago, and so welcomed by the admirers of what is truly American in our literature, is here reissued in a new edition, with an additional chapter. It is a book that will not lose its freshness, but become a classic in its way, like *White's History of Selborne*, which it resembles in a good many respects. It is the record of a year—a diary of the seasons, within the little circuit of an American village—the theme being Nature herself in her many manifestations—her forest trees and fields, her fruits and birds and all "the painted family of flowers," a theme that must remain forever fresh and attractive.

> "Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
> Its infinite variety;"

and it is here treated in a loving and familiar spirit, by a cultivated intellect and a refined taste. The descriptions are very happy, and the disquisitions and commentaries that occur come as easily and naturally from the subject as the trees and flowers do from the ground. The little essay, for instance, on the names of our localities, is one that should be taken to heart by all the godfathers of places in the West, and, indeed, in the East as well, and the rules suggested in these strictures carved in the memory. The nomenclature sprinkled over the various States of the Union, in hundreds of instances, is curiously meaningless and *bizarre;* showing, at least, a plentiful lack of taste among the people. It is a comical sort of enormity to call a village "Cato," or "Leibig," or "Lord Byron." Our finest names are those which came to us from the red Indians, and grew, as it were, out of the ground—such as Oneida, Ontario, Erie, Niagara—this last wofully disfigured, however, and almost disqualified by getting the accent wildly on *ag*, instead of being sounded properly Niagâra, with the accent on the third syllable—Canada, Potomac, "by Susquehanna's side fair Wyoming," Maicanadoc, &c. This last name of course puzzles the reader, who does not know where to look for it, though it is the good old native name of our own beautiful river of the Palisades, so terribly misnamed from that good fellow, Hendrik, the Hollander! Maicanadoc is as significant as it is sonorous and poetical, since it means "River of the Hills, or Palisades." *Mai* is river in Hebrew, in all old languages, and *Canyda*, or *Canydoc* is "hill" in the same languages. *Mai*, or *Mi* is part of "Minnehaha"—"sounding water," or "cataract." Maicanadoc, or Maicanituc, as it is sometimes written, is a better name than "Hudson." Some of our poets should write a lyric for the purpose of saluting our noble mountain river by its proper name, pronounced by the Mohicans and Algonquins, beside the Palisades for ages. It would run very musically in almost any sort of metre—the "hand-gallop," the "eight and six," or the ten-syllable hexameter—

> Maicanadoc! a thousand moons ago, &c.

Beyond a doubt the barbaric names are the best we have upon the maps, the worst of them having something to recommend it—unless the reader should suggest Memphremagog! and there we confess we cave in. We surrender Memphremagog, and wish it was in the New Dominion.

There is another attractive disquisition on the names of flowers, written in a playful and happy vein; but we must not enter into it, and must pass over a hundred gracious passages besides, which the reader will find out at leisure. This is not a book for a season, it is a book for all the four seasons, and one that will not be out of season "while the grass grows or the water runs."

—*Miscellaneous Prose Works.* By EDWARD BULWER, Lord LYTTON. 2 vols. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) The first of these interesting volumes contains some of the best miscellaneous essays of the author—such as first appeared in the *Quarterly*, *Foreign Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. The papers on GOLDSMITH, GRAY, LAMB and Sir THOMAS BROWNE, will sustain a comparison with the essays of Lord MACAULAY, having at the same time a superiority over these in the tone of moderation and candor with which the critic argues against opinions opposed to his own. He is just and generous in the case of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, and where he shows the inconsistencies of HAZLITT and condemns his atrabilarious moods of mind, he still acknowledges the undeniable merit that belonged to him. The second of these volumes contains his essays written in youth, and published in 1832, under the title of "The Student," essays which so took, with the readers of that day, for their pathos and moral sentiment, and their evidences of academical culture, and scholarly pretension. Along with these, we have here a paper on "The Influence of Love upon Literature and Real Life," written so late as 1862, which shows how very little the writer's mind or his style has changed in the lapse of half a lifetime. The author makes in his demesne, a "Garden of Horace," on the old classic model, containing a bust of that poet, with statues and urns and vine-trellises, and all the peculiar features of an old Roman "pleasaunce," and here he converses, in the ancient classic manner, with his friends, Gallus and Metellus, whose observations during the dialogue run to several pages, on each side. The subject, Love, is a very interesting one, in any shape, and a great many good and true things are said respecting it; and in quite a modern, contemporary spirit, too. We must not omit to mention a genial and succinct biography of SCHILLER, which forms part of the first volume, and which will, perhaps, be found the most agreeable portion of the collection.

—*Life in the Old World.* By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. (Philadelphia: PETERSON & BROTHERS.) This is one of the very best of the books of travel describing those picturesque lands of the Old World, Switzerland and Italy. The majority of those who print their notes of travel hurry on their way and describe as hastily as they move. Here the tourist took two years to carry out her purpose, in the spirit of a philosophic pilgrim. She made a genial pilgrimage, not a mere journey, having had some of the best qualifications of an intelligent traveler. She walked and rambled about in a gossiping way, and made herself as familiar as possible with places and persons, from the road-side mendicant and the little goat-keepers on the mountain, to Count CAVOUR and his Cabinet and the Pope of Rome in the Vatican. But to suppose that her mind and style are also of the pedestrian order, and that she merely notes what passes under her own eyes and her own adventures, like a great many other pedo-tourists, would be a mistake. She carries a mind that looks before and after, and remembers all the by-gone history and associations of the scenes she passes through—those great men and great achievements which make half the glory of the most splendid localities. The book has a good deal of the "Sentimental Journey," and also a good deal of "Childe Harold;" while, at the same time, it has all the interest of authentic modern history, with all the great names of contemporary progress. It is worthy of its enthusiastic and accomplished author, and is excellently rendered into English by MARY HOWITT.

—*The Cavé Method of Drawing.* By Mme. MARIE ELIZABETH CAVÉ. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) This is a translation of a work very highly valued in France as a simple, easy and practical method of instruction in the art of drawing. M. EUGENE DELACROIX, in the *Revue des deux Mondes* for September, 1850, praises it as the "only method of drawing which really teaches anything," and declares that the accomplished authoress has rendered "an invaluable service to all who have marked out for themselves a career of art." The translation is well done, and the work is published in a neat and very convenient style. The method can be pursued either with or without the assistance of a teacher.

—*Lectures on Ventilation.* By LEWIS W. LEEDS, Heating and Ventilating Engineer. (New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.) "Man's breath is his own greatest enemy" is the motto inscribed on the title page of this admirable tract. The lectures were delivered in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and, having attracted attention, have been published in very neat and commodious form. It is not an elaborated treatise, but the familiar illustration of a few general principles which we earnestly hope will be read and pondered by very many. Certainly the abominable atmosphere of our public and private buildings is the result of an apathy and an ignorance that ought to be put an end to. Our Board of Health has said: "And viewing only the causes of preventable diseases and their fatal results, we unhesitatingly state that the very first sanitary want of New-York and Brooklyn is *ventilation*—ventilation supplied in all existing tenant-houses, work-rooms, school-rooms and places of assemblage, and in all that shall be hereafter constructed." This is good sense, and Mr. LEEDS' little tract is one well calculated to help in setting on the much-needed reform.

—*Symbolism.* By JOHN ADAM MOEHLER, D. D., Dean of Wurzburg, and late Professor of Theology at the University of Munich. Translated from the German, with a Memoir of the Author, by JAMES BURTON ROBERTSON, Esq., Translator of F. SCHLEGEL's *Philosophy of History*. (New-York: THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION HOUSE.) This is a book whose author was a man of sufficient learning and mental power to make it complete of its kind. It aims to develop and clearly distinguish between the doctrinal differences among the various religious parties opposed to each other in consequence of the ecclesiastical revolution of the sixteenth century—"Reformation" as it is known—to make scientific exposition of the beliefs and doctrines which divide Roman Catholics from Protestants, as evinced in the symbolical book of both parties. The book was first issued in 1832, and produced a marked sensation among scholars and theologians, many thousands of copies being sold in German, and translations made into Latin, Italian and French, by the Catholics, for use as a text-book in universities and theological schools. The style is clear, concise and strong, the statements explicit, the discussions elevated in tone, though not impartial. The work cannot fail to excite great interest. As a book, it is gotten up in very excellent style, paper, printing, &c., being thoroughly good. It is a book for all scholars to have.

—*The Literary Character.* By ISAAC DISRAELI. (New-York: WIDDLETON.) This book, edited by the present Premier of England, is one that has already taken its place among the classics of our literature. It is an improved edition of a work with the same name and on the same plan published so long ago as the beginning of this century, and reprinted two or three times since then. It is the essence, so to speak, of a hundred biographies, and has the charm of a book of anecdotes. For the literary man, author and editor, it has the value of a commonplace book, and it has long served the purpose of one for a great many. In short, it is one of the most attractive books in the world, and can never "grow pale with age," or lose its interest with those who love literature. Attached to the work is the author's character of JAMES I., an essay which does infinite honor to the manliness and moral courage of DISRAELI's own character. The received estimate of that Stuart King is mainly formed from the slanders of Englishmen who, like Sir WALTER RALEIGH, naturally hated him as a Scotchman, and a man who never could bear the Puritans. On the expulsion of the last Suart King—a Catholic—the old impression was deepened, and the Stuarts held, and still hold, a much lower place in the consideration of men than they really merited. They were, on the whole, a gallant and intellectual race of men, vastly superior to the thick-blooded German family which replaced them. JAMES I. was a man of learning and wit—a lover of literature and a man of shrewd common sense and sagacity, as may be seen from the anecdotes and observations recorded of him. He was also one of the most good-natured men in the world. The historic truth regarding him was so slurred over and discredited that few if any writers were disposed to run against the general current of things, by offering any arguments in his favor; so that DISRAELI's essay has a merit of singularity independently of its worth as a piece of historical criticism. Those who may remember the old editions of this book would not have an adequate idea of the present, which has a great number of interpolations and additions, freshening the subject with a variety of modern instances. It has also an engraved portrait of the good-looking and complacent author, and is got up in an elegant style.

—*A Fourteen Weeks' Course in Descriptive Astronomy.* By J. DORMAN STEELE, A. M., Principal of Elmira Free Academy; author of "A Fourteen Weeks' Course in Chemistry." This is a clear, interesting, and, we suppose, reliable book. Of the latter quality we are hardly competent to judge, but as it is from the hand of a practical instructor, and aims to present for young people the new information which late years of science have brought out and which are now generally scattered through many and expensive foreign works, the probability is that it will be found what it seems to be, correct and thoroughly well adapted to its purpose.

—*A Manual of Mythology,* in the form of question and answer. By Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M. A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) The fact that this is a reprint from the second London edition would seem to show that it is a useful book, and an examination would show the same. It is for students—children perhaps—and is a successful attempt to "remove from our common heritage of mythical tradition all that may appear gross and repulsive in it, and exhibit the exquisite poetry which lies at the root of all these ancient stories." It is an excellent thing.

—*Bullions' Latin Dictionary.* (New-York: SHELDON & CO.) Dr. BULLIONS, whose series of Latin and Greek Grammars and Readers is well known and prized, has compiled a Latin Dictionary that will prove of great practical value to teachers and scholars. It contains a very full vocabulary, giving all the words found in Latin classic authors usually read in schools and colleges, with full and clear definitions. The classification of meanings is a very important feature of the work, and will be found of great service to students. The arrangement and typography are excellent.

—*The Bachelor of Salamanca.* Translated from the French of M. LE SAGE. By JAMES TOWNSEND. 2 vols. (Philadelphia: THOMAS W. HARTLEY.) A good translation of the *Bachelor of Salamanca*, written by the author of *Gil Blas*—a book which has been called "the epic of every-day existence." In the former, as well as the latter, the hero is carried through a variety of scenes and experiences, illustrating the different passions and characters of men, and describing the peculiar manners of the people of Spain, or France, a couple of centuries ago. The scenes or stories are old-fashioned, but very amusing and well told.

—*Sacred Poems.* By N. P. WILLIS. With illustrations by Darley, Herrick, Chapman, Parsons, Whitney, Lumley, Ehninger, White and Hitchcock. (New-York: CLARK & MAYNARD.) This is a slight 16mo volume, gotten up with sufficient taste, but not well printed. The poems are familiar, and the illustrations vary considerably in merit, some being exceedingly pretty.

MAGAZINES.

—*The National Quarterly Review* (New-York) opens with a learned article on "NICHOLAS COPERNICUS," giving a summary of all that is known concerning that celebrated astronomer and his labors. "Three Centuries of Shakespeare" contains nothing very striking, and certainly nothing new, on a subject which has been written into dulness by three centuries] of commentators. A good deal of information may be found in the article on "Epidemics, Ancient and Modern." "The Siege of Charleston" is a readable account of one of the most remarkable sieges on record. "Comets and their Orbits" is an interesting article, giving a summary of the results of recent investigations. The political article discusses the claims of our Presidential candidates. The writer expresses his conviction "that the most thoughtless cannot compare GRANT and SEYMOUR with each other in an intelligent manner without deciding in favor of the former; no unprejudiced person endowed with common sense, and having any regard for his country, would hesitate for a moment to reject the latter." He goes on to say:

> "It is almost needless for us to say that it is not on political grounds we should choose Gen. GRANT for the Presidential chair and reject Mr. SEYMOUR; we judge each not by his party but by himself. We are in favor of the election of GRANT, not because he is a Republican or a Radical, but because he has merited the gratitude of his country; and we are opposed to the election of SEYMOUR, not because he is a Democrat, but because he has merited nothing good from his country. Indeed, we do not regard GRANT as a politician at all; he is too honest and straightforward to be one; whereas SEYMOUR is nothing but a politician. This is no mere matter of conjecture or inference. Both the candidates are tried men in a certain sense; one commanded our armies at the hour of the nation's greatest peril; the other was the Governor of the State of New-York at the same hour.
>
> Now, which performed his duties best? Which proved the most faithful public servant? Which contributed most to vindicate the prestige of the American people as capable of defending, as well as governing themselves as a nation? In a word, did not GRANT do all the good which was possible for any one to do in his position? What more could have been done by WASHINGTON himself, could he have lived, to save the life of the Republic of which he was the founder? Nor could the Father of his country have treated the conquerered, brave enemy, with more generosity.
>
> What, upon the other hand, did SEYMOUR do as Governor? Could he have contributed less toward the salvation of the nation without a flagrant violation of his oath, if indeed he could have done so without rendering himself liable to be put on trial as a traitor? We do not agree with those who accuse Mr. SEYMOUR of having sympathized with the rebels to the extent of wishing that they would succeed in dismembering the Republic. We believe that at heart he was in favor of maintaining the Union; but he had not the manliness to speak and act accordingly. The duplicity and chicanery of the politician clung to him all along. He always took into account the influence he might one day be able to exercise in the South by a quasi sympathy with the rebels; and it was precisely in the same spirit that he addressed the insurgent mob of New-York as his 'friends.'"

—*The New-Englander.*—The October number of this sterling quarterly magazine (published at New-Haven) contains eight articles, mainly on religious and theological subjects. The most noticeable is the continuation (part VI) of President WOOLSEY's valuable papers on divorce. In this number the writer treats of the attitude of the Church toward divorce laws and the principles of divorce legislation.

—*The Overland Monthly* for September (No. 3) shows a decided advance in the right direction, having more articles than any previous number on subjects pertaining to the Pacific Coast. It opens with an interesting account of the Apache race of Indians, the largest and most powerful of the tribes westward of the Rocky Mountains. The writer gives many illustrations of their character, and argues that we have failed in our attempts to civilize them, as we have failed with all Indians, from ignorance of their true nature and wants. "A Californian Abroad" gives his impressions of three Italian cities, but we find nothing very new or interesting in his views; nor can we say much more for the next article, on "University Education." The article headed "The Six Chinese Companies" is much better, as it contains valuable information on a matter little understood in this part of the country. "The French in Mexico," "Japanese Holy Places," "The Tropical Fruits of California," are interesting for the facts they contain, and are written with average ability. The number closes with several pages of judicious literary notices.

—*The People's Magazine* (New-York: POTT & EMERY) for September is filled with excellent reading matter, consisting of stories, essays on popular subjects, and poems, and is illustrated with a full-page engraving in colors entitled "The Gleaners," and many well executed engravings on wood. As a magazine for popular circulation it has no superior.

—*The Art Journal* (London and New-York) for September, is a number of average merit and interest. The first full-page engraving is "Arming the Young Knight," from a painting by W. F. YEAMES, A.R.A., a gracefully-composed but not very striking picture. The second is from a beautiful landscape painting by DAVID COX, of "Carreg-Cennen Castle, Llandilo." The third illustration is "The Spirit Enchained," after a design by PAUL DE LA ROCHE. There are two or three illustrated articles of considerable interest in this number, besides the usual notices of new works of art, books, personal matters relating to artists, &c.

—*The Workshop.* E. STEIGER has No. 7 of this valuable and practical magazine for workmen. It contains a great number of architectural designs and ornamentations, and sheets of working patterns that must be very useful in the workshop.

The Chicago Corner in Corn.

From the Chicago Post, Oct. 2.

Yesterday afternoon, when the Court-house bell commenced striking 4 o'clock, corn was worth on our streets $1 12; when the last peal was sounded, the same grain was dull at 91 cents. The "corner" broke under the stroke of the hammer which announced the hour; and all the speculators, save only those who, having "sold short" to take somebody else in, found, when too late, that they had only succeeded in taking in themselves, breathed freely again. To-day business in corn is done on supposed actual values; and possibly for a whole month, or at rate a fortnight, selling short will not be in fashion. Beyond half a dozen failures of firms and individuals of small capital, and considerable losses to others who are able to bear them, little harm has been done. The amount lost by these does not by any means represent the amount gained by the other side; as to make the scheme a success, the latter were obliged to take in large quantities of grain at a figure much larger than they can now realize. But it is probable that the balance of profit, when all is settled, will not be far from a quarter of a million of dollars. It is great enough, at any rate, to stimulate others to attempt the same thing.

ENGLEWOOD.

Fitz-hugh Ludlow's Pen-Picture and the Actual Place—Its Peculiarities and its Beauties.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868.

I believe no one has written from Englewood since the time, six or eight years ago, when FITZHUGH LUDLOW illumined the world and the Englewooders with his accounts of the place. Now Mr. LUDLOW is one of those double-visioned people, who at the same time that he sees things as they are, sees them also as they are going to be. When he staid here Englewood was composed of a hotel, a small church, an embryo seminary, a half dozen houses, an old maid or two and a liberty pole. But, nevertheless, he found as varied material for his letters as if he were writing from some busy watering place.

Correspondents have always a right to waver just a little from the truth, provided the wavering doesn't hurt anybody. So this particular correspondent felt no compunction when he found his attractive descriptions had drawn people here only to become a little savage at their disappointment. The "angler," for instance, well laden with fishing apparatus, found it one thing to fish, as he had expected, leisurely from the hotel back windows, and quite another to struggle up a two-mile hill, strewn with bowlders as big as himself; to meet at its end the Palisades, down which he must jump 250 feet if he would fish at all. The invalid, bathing dress in hand, found too his ideas of distances and conveniences differing from the correspondent's, and the sportsman quickly discovered his fast horse less fleet in red sand than on city block.

As in a night, Englewood, since this time, has grown into form and comeliness. The carpenter's hammer sounds at every turn, and houses spring into perfect being almost before you know the first stone has been laid. There are here four churches and four ministers, (a fifth church, Unitarian, of which element there is a large sprinkling, is much needed.) There is a trio of doctors, three or four schools, two or three hotels, the usual number of butchers and bakers, and more than the usual number of carpenters and builders. Then why, after we have done so well, do the correspondents never write about us? Is it because we are of New-Jersey? Aren't we fashionable enough? Bless you! you have no idea of the magnitude of our capabilities till you try us. Do you suppose that, at our fashionable hotel, we can't walk hump-backed, *à la Grec?* or go spavined on heels a half too small? or wear "paniers" like the *blanchisseuses*, as well as you, out of New-Jersey? And do you imagine that our wits are below par? or that our sharpness ever fails? Just come up here and bargain for property, and you'll see. You negotiate, for instance, with Mr. Sharp for a certain acre offered you for $3,000. You are to return in a week and render your decision about it—when, lo! Mr. Sharp, at that time, unblushingly tells you he has made a mistake—the property doesn't belong to him, but to Mr. (I here regret I cannot use the usual text names of Smith, Brown, Jones or Johnson, but I should be attacked for personalities) to Mr. Steele. Rushing to Mr. Steele, you find yourself just in time to hear from him that he has sold it to Mr. Strong, who will be happy to sell it to you for $4,000. Not knowing what moment Mr. Strong might enter into collusion with Mr. Long, if you let him slip, and being now really covetous of the property, since you find it in such demand, you take it at $4,000. It is to be hoped, allow me to say here, that your $4,000 worth is on the hill; for, if not, you have lost all chance of a social position, unless in the valley you build a very imposing structure. Everything here depends upon the stories and style and position of your house. Neglect this item, and you may throw out hints till your are gray, of your elevated origin, of how your ancestors came over, three brothers of them, in the *Mayflower;* or how your grandfather, who was wounded in 1812, once slept in the same room that GEORGE WASHINGTON had slept in; or how your grandmother once danced with the veritable GEORGE, himself. You may boast of your descent from the old Hugenots, or of an unbroken line from the Tudors, or any other honored house; but it's no use. We don't care a snap for the jewel here. It's the casket we're after, and if the casket isn't fine and gilded, it's your own fault. You must go back (if you are a woman) and be born or married again unto the proprietorship of a man, rich enough to put you, with all your unworthiness, into a casket; magnet enough to attract other unworthies like yourself. If you are a man I can't advise you.

I have told you of many things that Englewood has. There are some things she has not. She has not a proper public-school; she has not good roads; she has not musquitoes; she has not a Sorosis. This last may be because she, too, has not a Delmonico; but I imagine that orthodoxy has a great deal to do with it. We believe in woman; but we believe that she was made under a banner on which is written—"Stay in your own homes, (or your neighbors',) nurse your husband's weaknesses, and your children's diseases. 'Affection, not intellect,' is what we want in you. No matter how little you have of the former, cultivate the latter—if you are unfortunate enough to have a few sparks of it—at your peril." Here, in a word, we are believers in and followers of Dr. TODD, and have no patience or sympathy for his "counter irritant."

Englewood lies, did I say, two miles back of the Palisades. Here beauty is perfect. For a better view of the "sweet rival of the Rhine," a rustic tower has been built up, which we climb and seem away above the world. The fishermen's cottages below look like tiny specks, and the river's boats are toys. This tower has been a great resort; but the vandals have been here; and when we see it cut, and hacked, and mutilated, and initialed, we regret that in this enlightened age there should be any so bankrupt in everything but folly as to stand in this beautiful place, in face of Nature's most matchless handiwork, unable, even here, to forget their own selfishness. Ah! these Palisades! While we stand here, the little village behind, and the great, unquiet city beyond, with their jarring, discordant human freight, seem but as nothing in face of this sublime beauty. Have these rocky hills, we ask ourselves, stood here ever since creation's dawn? and how long has this peerless Hudson been rolling on down? Has the fair moon been always striking down on these solitudes? and did the everlasting stars, from the first, "sing here together?" Have all-time Springs been proudly appareling the trees in green? And have all the Autumn's brightened them, seared them, withered them? Have the thick snows been falling here through all the Winters? And have the wild Spring flowers been peeping from under them ever since the dear Fatherly hand first made flowers to cheer and make happy the children of men? All these thousands of years have the sweet birds been sending up their morning song? and without discord or envy warbling each night their benediction? And the little brooks, running their way over the hills, how long have they prattled their song unbroken by note of envy of the greater, grander waters? How long has all this been; and will it always be? In vain we wait for answer. None comes back to us. But standing here in face of all this beauty and strength, we feel a great and holy reverence—feel but a little speck in the Universe of the Great God. Standing here, we regret, oh! how deeply, that man, who has so many blessings, is the only discordant and ungrateful element in nature, and long for the time when he shall be less attracted to those things that so strongly enchain him now—when he shall long more, and live more, for the light that shall lead him to Heaven!

CALHOUN RICHARDS.

The Battle Flags—Card from Gen. Lewis D. Campbell.

HAMILTON, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the Editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

A gallant ex-soldier of my old regiment has just called my attention to the description in the *Enquirer* of the grand demonstration of the Democracy of Cincinnati, on Monday evening last. It is said that "in the centre of the column was the torn and tattered battle flag of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry," &c., &c. Your reporter has, no doubt, inadvertantly made a mistake as to the number of the regiment. When the Sixty-ninth veteranized, in 1864, they came home on furlough. New and elegant flags were then presented to them, and Col. MOORE, commanding, presented the old "tattered and torn battle flags" to Mrs. CAMPBELL for preservation, by whom they have been kept with great care. When I organized that regiment, in 1861, it comprised Republicans and Democrats in about equal numbers (the latter perhaps predominating,) and it would be an impropriety, in my judgment, to permit these relics of the war to be used now by either side for party purposes. No person has ever requested such use of them, and were I sufficiently "enthused" to grant such a desire, I am quite sure I could not accomplish it without a "fuss in the family." This error may seem a matter of little moment, and the correction is sought only because it has made the impression on the minds of some of the surviving soldiers of the regiment who are Republicans, that the old banners under which they fought and their comrades died, have been permitted to be used for party purposes.

Very truly yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

CANADA.

The Political Muddle—Wide-spread Dissatisfaction with the Recent Acts of the Imperial and Home Governments—Effect of the Acquittal of the Express Robbers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

Political matters are just now in a complete muddle, and it does not appear that order is likely soon to be brought out of the present chaos. Ministers, have been for months perfectly indifferent to public opinion, and are evidently no nearer the change which is so desirable to render the Cabinet complete. Three vacancies are rather too many, and they should have been filled before now, but the difficulty is to find persons willing to accept them. The offices are actually going a begging, and the Ministry find themselves in the unenviable position of being so little respected by the moderate section of the Reform Party that no member of it will consent to the sacrifice of being made a member of the coalition Cabinet. Mr. McDOUGALL started westward with the intention of finding a Reform colleague, and his choice fell upon Senator AIKENS. If he had accepted office the difficulty of reëlection would have been avoided, as members of the Senate are appointed by the Crown. He refused the position, however, notwithstanding he was induced to go down to Ottawa, and his appointment was semi-officially announced. When he got to Ottawa he is said to have demanded that there should be three Reform members from Ontario in the Cabinet, but the demand could not be complied with, as Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has arranged that the proportion from Ontario shall be two Reformers to three Conservatives. He is said to have his eye upon Mr. STREET, of Niagara Falls, as the Conservative member. Senator AIKENS has made a sorry business of it, for he ought to have known the conditions upon which he would be taken into the Government, before going down to Ottawa. The consequence of this blunder has been to expose him to the censure of his political friends, who regard him as a traitor, since it is apparent that he was quite ready to go into the Cabinet provided the conditions were acceptable.

The failure to secure Senator AIKENS leaves matters just as they were, and it is now obvious that no change will take place for the present. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER and Mr. McDOUGALL have gone to England in connection with the Northwest question, consequently the patching up of the Cabinet will be postponed until their return. The Government, meanwhile, is certain to sink deeper in public disrespect.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. WALSH.

A curious hitch occurred in the appointment of Mr. ACQUILLA WALSH, M. P., for North Norfolk, as a Railway Commissioner. The act provides that one of the three Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway shall be a member of the Dominion Parliament, and the act of Independence of Parliament was naturally supposed to necessitate Mr. WALSH's return to his constituents. He actually commenced his canvass, but the astute Premier, in the meantime, discovered that he was not under the necessity of going back for reëlection, and a lucky thing it was, for it is believed that Mr. WALSH was almost certain to be defeated. Sir JOHN is a clever dodger, and is considered to have made a wonderful stroke in this instance.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

To add to the present unsatisfactory state of things, a dispatch has been received from the Colonial Office, in which the Duke of Buckingham approves of the selection of the Northern route for the Intercolonial Railway. Now, as the great majority of the people are opposed to this route there is naturally a strong feeling with regard to the dispatch in question. It is felt that a desire exists to put every kind of affront upon the Canadian people, and "curses not loud, but deep," are uttered against the Imperial Government in connection with this matter. It is more than suspected that the opinion was influenced, if not dictated, by the Government here. Be that as it may, the public sentiment is strongly averse to the course adopted by the Imperial authorities in recommending the Northern route.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY QUESTION.

The recklessness displayed by the Government of the Dominion, in defying public opinion, is much commented on, and it will be strange indeed if a still stronger feeling does not soon set in against them. The course they have pursued has been most extraordinary. Setting out with declaring in favor of a policy of economy and retrenchment, they advised Lord MONCK to refuse his sanction to the bill fixing the salary of the Governor-General at a reduced figure, and probably influenced the Imperial Government in their decision. They have disgracefully bungled the Northwest Territory question, and two delegates had to be sent to England in connection with the matter. It is seen that if speedy action is not taken, the Northwest will become part and parcel of the United States; hence the energy now exhibited in endeavoring to bring the matter to a close. There has been so much dalliance that it has become necessary to move a little faster, in order to avert what is almost certain to follow the annexation of the Territory to the United States. They failed to perceive this sooner, and are now all the more in earnest since they see what will be the result if the transfer is not made without delay. The people of this country can never submit to the proposition said to have been made to Canada, but the Government are so reserved about it that nothing is really known of the terms of the rumored proposal. There is certainly something wrong, or a deputation would not be sent to England at the present time in connection with the subject.

AID FOR THE RED RIVER SUFFERERS.

A very considerable amount has been raised by subscription for the assistance of the sufferers at the Red River, and a large sum has already been remitted. It is thought that enough has been collected to supply the wants of the people there during the Winter, and supply them with seed grain in the Spring. There has never been such a universal desire to give assistance, and many of the rural districts have done handsomely. Dr. BOWN, of Winnipeg, editor of the *Nor'wester*, is here at present, doing what he can to enlist the sympathies of the people.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

There are rumors afloat that the appointment of Collector of Customs at this port is to be conferred upon the Mayor of the city. The office has been vacant a long time, as has also been that of Judge for the county. The cause of the delay is not known, but it seems strange that such important appointments should have been left over as they have been.

CHANGE IN THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

The acquittal of the parties accused of robbing the express car on the Hudson River Railroad has given rise to a wide-spread desire for a change in the Extradition Treaty, so as to admit of the giving up of scoundrels who, under the guise of honest men, are allowed to plunder with impunity. The case in question was a most glaring one, but the messenger, if DEN THOMPSON swears correctly, having been a party to the robbery, the whole are allowed to go free. No violence having been used, of course the case did not come under the treaty. A change in the law is imperatively demanded, and it must be made ere long.

The Cincinnati Tobacco King—A Government Detective Among Them.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 2.

There is a good deal of consternation among the tobacco men of the city over the presence of a Government detective in their midst. It is fresh in their minds that a year has not yet elapsed since, through the energy and pluck of this officer, five of the tobacco men of St. Louis were arrested for counterfeiting the brands of inspectors, tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years. These men, GEORGE DAUSMAN, CHRISTOPHER A. GALBAUGH, GEORGE F. GLAZIER, FRED. LUCHOW and JAMES COLE, neither wealth, nor social position, nor influential friends, could save from the punishment which had been adjudged them. And there are also men in this city who remember that tobacco packages, fraudulently stamped, were found issuing from the factory of W. B. MANN, of Hannibal, Miss., and that this same agent secured the arrest of this person, his conviction, and that nothing saved him from punishment.

For some time the Government has suspected that enormous frauds were being perpetrated upon the revenue by some of the tobacco manufacturers of this city. One ground of that suspicion we are at liberty to mention. Capt. HOLBROOK, of Louisville, a plug manufacturer, pays alone a monthly tax which is nearly or quite as great as that paid by all the plug men of this city put together. And readers must remember that in the First District alone, there are nineteen of these manufacturers.

People will be astonished to learn the amount of these frauds. $100,000 every month is believed to be a low estimate of the amount out of which the Government is fleeced. This cheating, this counterfeiting, is done by men who occupy, many of them, high social positions, whose families are among our best, who are wealthy, and who find in their money their strength. The tobacco men of St. Louis, whose names we have already mentioned, had overawed not only their neighbors, but even the revenue officers themselves. At the time of the trial of W. B. MANN, petition after petition was sent to Washington, signed by Government officials, praying for his release. And that although they knew that frauds could be most clearly proved against him. And that we may do no intentional injustice to any person, we wish to state distinctly that the Government agent, from whom we have obtained these facts, told us that he believed the revenue officers of this city, Collectors and Assessors, to be "faithful, zealous men; gentlemen, Sir, who are determined to do their duty." Subordinate officers, perhaps, may have been overawed here, as they have been in other places, by the vast power of this secret organization—this moneyed ring. At any rate, will it not be difficult to explain away all these facts which we have stated, except by admitting that some eyes have been less vigilant than they should have been? Already the presence of this special Government agent has been productive of some good. Wednesday, the manufactory of HENRY BURLEW & Co., of Covington, was seized for an alleged defrauding of the Government by means of counterfeit brands. It will be remembered, perhaps, by some of our readers, that false brands were also found in their factory in Cincinnati, a few days since. Large quantities of tobacco, which, it is charged, have never paid any Government tax, have been shipped from their place, the brand of the Government Inspector being counterfeited to make it appear that the packages have passed under his eye. In this honorable business, it is charged that HENRY BURLEW & Co. have been engaged. A man who should put the Government stamp on a piece of paper, would be called a counterfeiter and punished by a cell in the Penitentiary. Why shouldn't the man who fraudulently puts the stamp on the head of a tobacco caddy? It is stated that the United States officers were driven off from the factory previous to making the seizure, the proprietors being confident of the power of their money and their influence.

The same officer, under whose direction this seizure has been made, has also seized the factory of JAMES A. MAY, of Indianapolis, for the same crime. It is charged that frauds have been committed by this establishment to the amount of $50,000 in twelve months.

THE SOLAR ENGINE.

Capt. Ericsson's New Invention—Utilization of Solar Heat as a Motive Power.

The following is an accurate translation of the chief part of Capt. ERICSSON's late communication to the Swedish University of Lund, already referred to in the TIMES, in which he announces the successful construction of his new motor:

"I have, of late years, spent much time and considerable means on experiments to ascertain if the radiating heat of the sun can be concentrated in such a manner as to render it available for the production of motive power.

Sir JOHN HERSCHEL's and M. POUILLET's experiments relating to the radiating heat of the sun, although interesting, are not satisfactory, as they deal with low temperatures, showing how much ice may be melted, or what elevation of temperature of water under the boiling point may be effected in a given time on a given surface. The purpose of my investigations and experiments, on the other hand, has been to ascertain what amount of heat can be developed at the high temperature obtained by concentrating the solar rays, viz., bringing their power to bear on a reduced surface, and to devise the most efficient means for effecting such a concentration of the radiating heat. Apart from these preparatory experiments I have also, at the commencement of the present year, constructed three different motors, which I term *solar engines.* One of these is actuated by steam formed by the concentration of the heat of the solar rays, while the other two are actuated by the expansive force of atmospheric air, heated directly by concentrated radiant heat. Time will not permit, nor is it my purpose on the present occasion to present a description of these solar engines, nor the means adopted for concentrating the radiant heat in order to obtain the necessary high temperature. I will, therefore, limit my essay to the consideration of the essential part of the subject, viz., the motive force itself. With regard to this, I have briefly to state that my experiments show that, at the high temperature requisite for steam engines and caloric engines, the heating power of the sun on a surface of 10 feet square will, although in itself too feeble, evaporate, on an average, 489 cubic inches of water in the hour, by means of my mechanical contrivance for effecting the necessary concentration. The importance of this result cannot be overestimated when we reflect that such an amount of evaporation demonstrates the presence of sufficient heat to develop a force capable of lifting 35,000 pounds one foot high in a minute, thus exceeding one-horse power. As an incontrovertible evidence of the capability of the sun to develop a great amount of heat at high temperature, this result is probably of greater importance than any other physical truth practically established.

The mean distance from the centre of the sun to the earth being 214.44 times greater than the radius of the former, it will be found by squaring this sum that one superficial foot of the sun's surface must heat 45,984 superficial feet of the earth. In other words, the sun on an equal surface throws off 45,984 times more heat than the earth receives. We are therefore enabled, on the strength of the practical result now positively established, to infer, that an area of 10 feet square on the sun's surface develops heat enough to actuate a steam engine, not a theoretical one with its small consumption, but a real steam engine of 45,984-horse power, demanding a consumption of more than 100,000 pounds of coal every hour. But this estimate, based on the evaporation effected by the concentrated radiant heat, is far below the actual development of heat by the sun. Fully one-half of the heat conveyed by the solar rays is lost during their passage through the atmosphere and through the apparatus by which the temperature is elevated to the necessary high degree. The actual development of heat, on the supposed 10 feet square of the surface of the sun, will therefore equal the amount of heat generated by the consumption of 200,000 pounds of coal per hour. The mind cannot conceive the intensity which must accompany such an inordinate consumption in so small a space. Still less can we form an idea of the nature of the combustibles or their sufficiency, when such an intense heat is perpetually kept up on the entire surface of a globe the diameter of which is more than a hundred times greater than that of the earth. But it is not my intention on this occasion to lay before the philosophical faculty my speculations regarding the properties of this wonderful orb; I have only designed to discuss the question as to the sufficiency of the radiant heat notwithstanding the enormous distance, and the use we can make of it as a mechanical motor. The result of my experiments, as already stated, having established the fact without an inconvenient extension of the mechanism which I have devised for concentrating the radiant heat, sufficient power can be obtained for practical purposes, it will now be proper to point out what amount of mechanical power may be obtained by occupying a Swedish square mile with solar engines. Assume that one-half of the area is set aside for necessary roads, houses, &c., an available area would remain of 18,000x36,000—648,000,000 superficial feet on which the radiant heat might be concentrated. My several experiments having shown that the concentration of the solar heat on 100 square feet of surface is more than sufficient to develop a horse power, it follows that 64,800 engines, each of 100-horse power, may be kept in motion by the radiant heat of the sun on a Swedish square mile.

ARCHIMEDES enthusiastically exclaimed that his favorite device, the lever, had power enough to heave the earth out of its path. It may be more truly said, that the concentration of the radiant heat of the sun furnishes sufficient force to stop the earth in its course.

I cannot omit adverting to the insignificance of the dynamic energy which the entire exhaustion of our coal fields would produce, compared with the incalculable amount of force at our command, if we avail ourselves of the concentrated heat of the solar rays. Already Englishmen have estimated the near approach of the time when the supply of coal will end, although their mines, so to speak, have just been opened. A couple of thousand years, drops in the ocean of time, will completely exhaust the coal fields of Europe unless, in the meantime, the heat of the sun be employed. It is true, that the solar heat is often prevented from reaching the earth. On the other hand, the skillful engineer knows many ways of laying up a supply when the sky is clear and that great store-house is opened where the fuel may be obtained free of cost and transportation. At the same time a great portion of our planet enjoys perpetual sunshine. The field therefore awaiting the application of the solar engine is almost beyond computation, while the source of its power is boundless.

"Enough, I trust, has been said to enable the faculty to judge of the importance of the subject; but who can foresee what influence an inexhaustible motive power will exercise on civilization and the capability of the earth to supply the wants of our race?"

Another Speech by Gen. Rousseau in New-Orleans.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 26, several Democratic clubs in New-Orleans—the Chanticleers, Seymour Cadets, Seymour Southrons and Minutemen of '68—called upon Gen. ROUSSEAU, who spoke to them as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this call, and the beautiful music and flowers you bring with you. But I must repeat to you what I have said to all other clubs who have honored me with a call—that I deem it inconsistent with my position and duty as an army officer to say anything on political subjects. It is, however, a fit occasion to say a word on another matter, induced at the moment by the passing of a negro procession, an instant ago, and the exhibition of some feeling on both sides. Let me tell you, my countrymen, that you cannot afford to have a riot or mob in your city, let who will begin it. It can bring no good to you or yours, but evil only. It can relieve you of no grievance, real or imaginary. I hope you will allow no bad men to precipitate you into collision with your opponents, and that you will hold him of either side who provokes it your worst enemy. The man, white or black, who induces a riot here, deserves instant death, and I trust will receive what he merits. You must bear and forbear in the future as in the past, till time and your own peaceful action shall make all things even. But enough. I have no fear of you. Your honest and manly faces invite implicit confidence, as have the quiet, peaceful and gentlemanly deportment of all the processions who have honored me with a call. And now, thanking you again for the compliment you pay me, I bid you good night.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Great Gathering at Tammany Hall and in Union-square.

Letter from Gen. McClellan--Speeches by Hons. Sandford E. Church, Henry C. Murphy, Mayor Hoffman, Allen C. Beach, and Others.

Last evening, in response to a call issued by the Tammany Committee, the Democracy of New-York, with their brethren of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and other adjacent places, assembled in unnumbered thousands to indorse the nominations of the party—Presidential and Gubernatorial. The central point of interest was in Tammany Hall, where the greater lights of the unterrified held forth to an audience that crowded the building to its utmost capacity. For the accommodation of the multitudes who could not gain access to the hall six outside stands were provided—one in the lower balcony of the Tammany building and one in Irving-place, at the corner of Fourteenth-street—and the remainder in various parts of Union-square. The principal stand was that at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. It was beautifully ornamented with the national colors, and was surrounded on three sides by portraits of SEYMOUR and BLAIR and HOFFMAN, with the motto, on the front, "Reduce Taxes before Taxes reduce us." A band of music was in attendance to enliven the proceedings. Opposite the building formerly known as the Maison Dorée, was a handsomely-decorated platform in charge of the Empire Democratic Club, and near the Washington Monument stood the German stand, also beautifully arrayed in the colors of Fatherland and the adopted country. Before the Spingler House were arranged three fine pyrotechnic pieces, provided by the Messrs. EDGE. The central figure was the National coat-of-arms, over the word "Constitution." Flanking this piece were two others—one an effigy of the Presidential candidate, and the other of the Vice-Presidential, with the name of each below. These were fired at a late hour in the evening, and were loudly cheered by the spectators. The entire street-scene was gaily lighted by means of a score or more of dazzling calciums, erected at various points, and thousands of tri-colored lanterns suspended from telegraph-wires, tree branches, window-sills, house-tops—in short from almost every object that could be so utilized. One line of lanterns extended, without interruption, from the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street to the Metropolitan Club-rooms, below University-place. Cannon were stationed in the Park, behind the principal stand, and from these an incessant booming was kept up from the beginning to the close of the meeting. Fire balloons were sent up, at short intervals, to the infinite amusement of the youthful Seymourites who were present. The fiery messengers were evidently destined to a brief career, for after soaring aloft for a few moments, they sailed away in the direction of Great Salt Lake, and after a little collapsed and were lost to view.

As early as 7 o'clock in the evening the streets in the vicinity began to fill up, and an hour later it was almost an impossibility to force one's way through the dense crowds that were everywhere encountered. There were about as many women as there were men among the multitude, and as many children as both together. A great deal of enthusiasm was evinced on all sides, cheer after cheer going up, and "tiger" following "tiger" when the multitudes were reminded of their party favorites.

Tammany Hall.

The doors of Tammany Hall were open for the admission of ladies as early as 6 P. M., and soon after that hour they began to enter. The seats at the sides of the Hall set apart for them were soon filled. Meantime an immense crowd gradually assembled in front of the Hall and sought to enter, but were kept back by a strong force of Metropolitan Police until 7 P. M., when the doors were thrown open for all. A general rush was made for the hall, and it was soon full. The rear of the platform was profusely decorated with American flags, but beyond these and the coats-of-arms of the several States, which are fixtures on the walls, the interior was without decorations. The large assemblage patiently waited for the appearance of the magnates of the party on the platform. At a few minutes before 8 o'clock, Mayor HOFFMAN appeared at the door at the rear of the stage, accompanied by Gen. W. F. SMITH, Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, A. OAKEY HALL, ISAAC BELL, Jr., C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Gen. SPICER, and a great many others who had been invited to seats on the platform, prominent among whom were many members of the City Government. As they came forward and took their seats, they were received with applause. This having subsided, the meeting was called to order by Mr. OAKEY HALL, who said he had expected, and the great metropolis had expected that circumstances would have allowed Gen. McCLELLAN to preside, but he regretted that they would necessarily be compelled to forego that distinguished honor. He said that if the audience would preserve that silence which the patriotism and the high character of Gen. McCLELLAN's letter should receive, he would read it.

Gen. McCLELLAN's letter was then read, as follows:

LETTER OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1868.

Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to preside over the Democratic meeting of Monday next. I have long since determined to abstain from further participation in political life, and therefore find myself compelled to decline the honor you proffer me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private citizen, did not engagements of a domestic nature, rendered imperative by my long absence from the country, detain me from the City upon the day in question.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my continued hearty sympathy with the Democratic cause, and my ardent wishes for the success of those constitutional principles for which the recent war was undertaken by the North. Separated as I thus am from the distinguished soldier who has been chosen as the leader of our opponents, I know that you will agree with me in the highest respect for the services he has rendered our country; but it is my conviction that the measures of the party which has placed him in nomination are but continuations of strife, and can never restore peace or Constitutional supremacy, and thus complete the work which he and other brave soldiers so ably commenced. The war was only the first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long engaged.

The work of the soldier is, I trust, forever ended; and it remains for the people to fulfil the great objects for which they or their sons and brothers were called to the field. A restored Union of States and hearts; an invigorated Constitution, to be firmly and faithfully supported: the maintenance of the national credit inviolate; a reëstablishment of national and State rights in all their integrity, and thus true harmony and a lasting peace—these are the objects for which every citizen should now strive; and believing these to rest in the success of the Democratic cause, by the election of the eminent statesmen selected to represent the party, it is my intention to sustain that cause as a private citizen.

With the request that you will convey to the gentlemen of the Committee, and my other friends for whom you act, my sincere thanks for the compliment they have paid me, I am most truly yours.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

The reading of the letter was followed by vociferous cheering, after which Mr. OAKEY HALL again came forward and said that next to the pleasure of nominating Gen. McCLELLAN to preside was that of nominating as presiding officer for the meeting a bosom friend of McCLELLAN—a man distinguished in the annals of the Army of the Potomac, who sowed the seed of the glorious crop of success which others reaped, and who fought in the great battle of Antietam, at a time when President LINCOLN was shaking in the White House—a General who fought under GRANT at Chattanooga—Gen. WM. F. SMITH. [Cheers.]

Gen. SMITH being thus called on to preside, came forward and returned thanks for the compliment, and said that he accepted it also as a compliment to many thousands of soldiers who fought during the war honestly for the preservation of the Union, and that he spoke their opinion when he said that unless there was a great change in the policy of this country and of this Government the four years of war had been for nothing. [Cheers.]

Gen. SMITH having taken his seat a list of some two hundred Vice-Presidents and twenty-four Secretaries was read.

Hon. SANDFORD E. CHURCH [illegible] introduced, and spoke substantially as [illegible]

SPEECH OF HON. SANDFORD E. CHURCH.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: When I look upon this beautifully decorated hall, and upon this immense assemblage of intelligent men, graced by the presence of several hundred ladies, I am inspired with courage for the success of our cause: [applause,] but when I go outside of this building, and see your broad avenues literally filled with tens of thousands of people, who have come up here with banners and torches and music, to evince their enthusiasm for our success, I cannot doubt that the patriotic spirit of the American people, which we witness here to-night, will overspread the [illegible] the country. [Applause.] There is one peculiarity, my friends, in this campaign which I have not witnessed in many campaigns through which I have passed—that is, it is a campaign conducted by the people themselves, and we are to succeed this Fall not by party machinery, not by the machinery of partisan leaders, but by the unbought action and energy of the suffering people themselves. I shall not detain you long; but I desire to make a few suggestions to you as citizens of the City and State of New-York. I feel proud of my native State; I feel proud of the extent of her territory, wealth, population and influence; I feel proud that she is the Empire State in the Union, and I feel indignant when any injustice is done our beloved State. I propose to present to you to-night some suggestions, knowing it is the duty of every citizen of New-York to support the Democratic ticket at the ensuing election. The leaders of the Radical Party I denounce as a set of revolutionists. I have no feelings of personal ill-will toward those with whom I differ upon political subjects, and in speaking of our opponents to-night, I speak of their political actions, and not of them personally. The Radicals are striving to overthrow every principle upon which our beloved Government was founded, and in doing that they are doing the greatest possible injustice to this Empire State of ours; and the remarks I have to make applicable to this State will apply with greater or less extent to the five great States—New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In the first place, I say to you, fellow-citizens, that you are made to pay more than your proportion of the taxes of the country; a disproportionate amount is imposed upon New-York, in comparison with that imposed upon the small States of the Union. Four hundred millions of dollars, and over, have been raised during the last three years; New-York has paid one-quarter of the whole amount, making $100,000,000. Our population is about one-ninth of the population of the Union, and under a fair and honest mode of taxation we ought to pay only one-ninth; our proportion would be only $55,000,000, so that we pay $45,000,000 more than we ought. The City of New-York pays one-third of the taxes of the State; therefore, this City pays $15,000,000 more a year to the Government than she ought to pay, according to a fair distribution. The Radical Party keeps millions of dollars from the State—it keeps ten millions of people from dealing with us, because they are kept poor. The policy of the Radical Party has been to elevate the negro above the white man of the South, and thereby dwarf the white man. That is not all they make us pay; they keep a Freedmen's Bureau at an expense of $10,000,000 a year to take care of negroes, and to see that they vote the Radical ticket, and see that the white man of the South is kept under and the negro kept up. We pay at least $50,000,000 a year for a standing army and support a Freedmen's Bureau; the State of New-York pays one quarter of that amount and the City of New-York one-third, so that the citizens of New-York are compelled by this Radical Congress to pay $5,000,000 for keeping 10,000,000 of customers away from them; they have destroyed the shipping interest also, which is done largely by foreign ships. That is not the worst of it; they have robbed you of your political power. The State of New-York is entitled to nine Senators in the United States Senate, Massachusetts to two, and Rhode Island to forty-three one hundredths of one Senator. [Applause.] They have usurped the rights of the States, which were never conferred upon them; they have taken the business of banking from the States, and substituted an immense national and odious swindle; they have taxed the local banks out of existence by a law unconstitutional and void; they have commenced taking the insurance business away from you, and the next piece of legislation will be like the banking legislation—for the purpose of taxing these State insurance companies out of existence; they have seized the patronage of the Executive; they are now agitating the question of forming an Educational Bureau, and taking your educational rights from you; it will be only an easy step for them to assume the judicial power of the country; they contemplate taking away the Judiciary and internal improvements; and what is there left, I ask any Radical friend, when these powers are taken away? They have also assumed power over the suffrage question, and intend to exercise it as to all the Northern States. Therefore it is for the interests of the people to stand by the Democratic Party, and thereby protect their own power. [Applause.] We have put the Radical Party on trial; we have called for an account of what they have done with the money; at first they were mum, and said nothing; the people clamored louder, and they finally hissed out "Copperhead," "Rebel," but that was played out a long time ago. [Applause.] Still the people clamored for an account; well, they said FRANK BLAIR wanted to fight; well, FRANK BLAIR in '61 did want to fight; he left a luxurious seat in Congress and went into the tented field and fought through the war beside the bravest men in the army. He says now he don't want to fight, but if he did nobody else does, that I know of. The Democratic Party don't want to fight; our Radical friends declare they don't want to fight, and if nobody else but FRANK BLAIR wants to fight, why, let FRANK BLAIR fight it out. [Applause.] Mr. CHURCH stigmatized the figures of Mr. ATKINSON, of Boston, in regard to the national finances, as false, and closed by predicting the triumphant election of SEYMOUR, BLAIR, and HOFFMAN.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Kings County.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY C. MURPHY.

Mr. MURPHY, on advancing, was received with loud and continued cheers. He said: Fellow-citizens, the distinguished friend who has preceded me has so fully discussed the financial questions involved in this contest as to render it unnecessary for me at this time to say anything upon this subject. I am to be followed by him who has been selected from among you as a candidate for the highest office within the government of the people of this State—Mayor HOFFMAN—[cheers;] and by other gentlemen of distinguished ability who will present to you their views upon the different topics which interest you. It is therefore unnecessary for me to detain you long, and in view of these circumstances I shall not do so. At no period within the experience, I venture to say, of any one who hears me (except, perhaps, during the war) has there been such a deep feeling upon political subjects as now prevades the people of this country. The vast concourse which I see assembled here to-night, and that which is without these walls, are but a single evidence of the all prevading feeling. And why is it? Heretofore, after our political campaigns, we have discussed questions relating to the economical, the commercial, the industrial interests of the people; but now in addition to this, all feel that the questions involving the very existence of our form of government are involved. An unscrupulous party in possession of the Government, has perverted these powers, set aside provisions of the Constitution, assumed powers outside of that instrument, under the guise of restoring the Union, but for the real purpose, shameless, palpable purpose of perpetuating themselves in power. [Cheers.] They have imposed upon the Southern States Governments against their consent, and Governments unequaled in their power with the State Governments of the North. In this they have acted toward the President in a manner, which if it be not arrested now, if it be not rebuked by the American people, must result in the entire subversion and ruin of our Government. [Cheers.] I propose to say to you to-night a few words upon this aspect and condition of our affairs; and propose to take as a text for the few remarks that I wish to submit to you, that clause in the Democratic platform which was adopted with so much enthusiasm and unanimity in the Convention which assembled in this Chamber, and which has received so much denunciation from our opponents, but which was nevertheless most true—"that the reconstruction acts of Congress, so called, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." [Cheers.] Our Radical friends affect to be very much shocked at the idea of nullifying these laws. They exclaim in holy horror—"What? to declare these Governments which have been established at the South null and void! Do you intend again to produce anarchy and war? Are not these Governments all established? Is there not peace and quiet there? Are not commerce and trade restored, and will you, after having emerged from one rebellion, encounter again the scenes of war and bloodshed which have decimated our country?" Fellow-citizens, this argument is made for weak nerves and for weak understandings. It is the argument which the highwayman uses, who stops a traveler in the road, presents a pistol to his breast and robs him of his money, and when in the comfortable enjoyment of his spoil he is arrested by the public officer, will cry against disturbing his peace. [Cheers.] It is the plea which tyrants and usurpers, in every age, and in every country have set up for other usurpers. It served CÆSAR when he crossed the Rubicon, and it served LOUIS NAPOLEON when he robbed the French people of their Republic. [Cries of "Bravo," and cheers.] Peace! Aye, it is the cry, now, of the Radical Party and their great leader, Gen. GRANT, [hisses,] for whom I have every consideration as a General. They say, through him, "let us have peace;" and in that they only reëcho the terms of the French usurper, when he said "My Empire means peace." Fellow-citizens, I say these acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void: and it is the duty of the people and it is the mission of the Democratic and Conservative Party of the country to pronounce them so. Are they unconstitutional? It would be an insult to attempt an argument here on that point, for, as I understand it, our opponents do not deny that they are unconstitutional. They seek to avoid that question by saying that the Southern States have placed themselves outside of the Constitution, and that their territory is conquered territory—that it is a state of things not contemplated by the Constitution, and therefore that they have a right to reconstruct them as in their judgment they deem proper. But, in my opinion, they only jump from one error to another. They change the form and not the substance of the question. There is no such thing as conquered territory within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] That Constitution was drawn up for the purpose of confederating the States of the Union, make them a Union against foreign aggression, and for particular domestic objects. No power is conferred by that instrument upon any portion of the Federal Government, Congress or the Executive—no department whatever, to take in charge conquered territory. The very principle of our Government is against it, because we hold that it is the fundamental doctrine of the American system, of the great Republican system of our country, that all Governments are governed with the consent of the governed. But, they say, these States have placed themselves without or beyond the Constitution; that they, by their acts, have seceded from us, and that they are not a portion of the Union that was formed. Now, fellow-citizens, what have we been fighting for? For what has so much blood and treasure been spent, if it was not to maintain this Union in its original integrity? When the resistance of the insurrectionary States was subdued, the seceders, the individuals, the persons engaged in the revolt became obnoxious to the power of the Government, and nothing more. It was for the Government to punish them as individuals; but the States which resisted could not be obliterated, and our flag waved without a star obliterated from its field. [Cheers.] Now, I say, fellow-citizens, if these acts are unconstitutional, unconstitutional even by the admission of our opponents—and as they affected the very powers and formation of our Government, they are, as my very distinguished friend said who preceded me, revolutionary. That follows as a consequence of their being unconstitutional, and it is not for me here to say to you—for you all understand it—that the act passed in violation of your Constitution is necessarily void, and there is no trouble in declaring it to be so. It is the practice of our courts every day, to declare acts, both of Congress and Legislature unconstitutional, and therefore void. It is a visible process which the American people understand—that when they are declared void, we are restored to the former state of things. And so it will be here. Put the Democratic Party in power, with an Executive who shall act, with a Congress which shall act, with officers, Judges who shall be invested with the power of determining questions, and we will have these acts declared void by visible and legal and proper means. Then we shall have the States restored, not exactly to the condition they were before the war, but to the condition they were before the passage of the Reconstruction acts, and as they would be with military force withdrawn. It is not for me to repeat here that those States voluntarily repealed their acts of subjection, voluntarily abolished slavery and accepted the Fourteenth amendment, which guaranteed the abolition of slavery in the States; and therefore, when these acts shall be declared void, then the States will be reëstablished in their original powers, with the abolition of slavery, and with the abolition or abrogation entire of the ordinances of secession; and then, but not till then, will we have peace. They cry "Peace, peace," but there is no peace. Look at the reports which daily fill your journals. You see committees going from Louisiana, Alabama and other States, to the great Executive of this Union, asking for interference, in order to protect the people from broils and violence. Does that look like peace? Why is this state of things? It is because there has been a nefarious attempt by the party in power, by unjust means, to establish negro supremacy in the Southern States, and to disfranchise the whites there. That is the cause of it. [Cheers.] And so will it be so long as this is attempted to be kept up. There is no power in this Government to establish what is so contrary to nature. Things are reversed there. The master has become the slave, and the slave the master. The black race has been enfranchised and the white race disfranchised. States, instead of being considered as States, have been reduced to a territorial condition, and this is against the theory of our Government, against the rights of the people of these States, and so long as they are continued by the force of enactment they will have to be conducted also by the force of the bayonet. Now, gentlemen, I have said all I have to say on that subject—that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. [Cheers.] Before I sit down, allow me to refer to one other subject, and that is to the candidates before you. It is unnecessary for me to say anything in reference to them. Their record is before you. They are one and all identified with the great interests of this City, and of this State. They are honorable men; and any man professing to be a Democrat who will not vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, for HOFFMAN and BEACH, [great cheers,] commits a crime not only against his party, but against his country; and I doubt not, gentlemen, that, if we do our duty to that ticket, these men will be triumphantly put in power when the people shall be called upon to decide the question that is for your adoption.

The speaker then retired amid great cheering.

After a song by a quartette club, which was loudly applauded, Mayor HOFFMAN was introduced by the Chairman and received with great enthusiasm. Mayor HOFFMAN spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

My fellow-citizens, I am, indeed, grateful for this welcome; but I have had occasion so often to be grateful to the people of my City for the welcome they have given me, and the support they have extended to me, that I know of no words adequate to express my thanks. [Cheers.] I have addressed them so often upon the issues which interest them, that I feel it is not necessary for me to-night to do more than make to them a few informal remarks. One week ago this night I stood in the broad streets of beautiful Philadelphia addressing there assembled thousands. My voice could hardly reach a tenth part of them. My eye, even, could not reach the extended line of procession, with their banners floating and their torches blazing in the midnight air. It was a great gathering, which gave strength to the hearts and courage to the men of Philadelphia who were battling for Constitution and for liberty against those who were using men and money to break down and overthrow both. [Cheers.] I left that city and went into the beautiful Cumberland Valley, where thousands came up to hear the discussion of the truth. Thence I went across the Alleghany Mountains to the City of Pittsburgh, a city whose politics has always been as black as the smoke which continually overhangs that prosperous locality. Then we came back again through the Lehigh Valley and so home, and I am glad to tell the men of New-York, that all through Pennsylvania patriots are roused, and the signs of the times indicate that on Tuesday next the victory will be gained there in the cause of the Constitution and the Union, which will send a thrill of joy through the hearts of the men of New-York and of the nation. All through that and this State men are gathering in vast groups to hear the discussion of the issues of the day. The cry goes up from the masses, as it has gone up for the past three and a half years, that during a time of peace things have not gone right. The people might ask the reason why; and they are determined to know the reason. The people begin to understand the reason why, and they are ready to place their hands on the throats of those who have overburdened them with taxes, and having impoverished them by taxes are now seeking to corrupt them by their ill-gotten plunder. [Cheers.] You may go wherever you please to the gatherings of our Radical opponents, and you find they ignore all the issues of the day. They decline to discuss the question of reconstruction, debt or taxation. They are fighting over again battles of war; but the men who fight here now are the men who fought less during the war. Recently in this great City of New-York, some men celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and among all who gathered there, professing to be soldiers and generals, not one had the manhood or magnanimity to mention the name of the General who fought the battle and won it—G. B. McCLELLAN. [Tremendous cheers.] They insult the patriotism of the great mass of the Northern people by claiming that the victories of the war were the victories of a party, when they know that the men who made up the rank and file went from Democratic homes as well as Republican homes, and that there was no place on the face of this great Continent which sent forth more men and gave more money to supply the army, in its hour of peril, than this great Democratic City of New-York. They have ignored the Constitution of the country, and then passed acts which have deprived the Supreme Court of the United States of the power of sitting in judgment upon them. They have tied up the hands of the President, and are plundering the Government, and neither the President nor Executive power in the country has any power to remove taxes except by the consent of the Radical Senate. That same Senate, in their Chicago platform, passed a resolution that the shameless extravagance and waste, the result of ANDREW JOHNSON's administration, deserved a radical reform. Looking at the platforms of that party in 1860 and 1864, I find they declare their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union, and their firm belief in the rights of the States; but if you look at the platform of 1868 from beginning to end, there is no mention of Union, Constitution or rights of States, nor is there any in the letters accepting the nomination. Having openly ignored the rights of Southern and independent States, they say it would be idle to go before the people and proclaim their devotion to the one or the other. They had also overburdened the people of the country with taxation; have drawn from the people in three years more than $1,500,000,000—more than was expended by the Government for seventy years before the war. When called for an account of their expenditures, they gave false returns. They obtained the money and the services of the country on the belief that the Government was to be maintained for the preservation of the Union, maintenance of the Constitution and rights of States. But having obtained and spent the money, when returns are demanded from them, they give a false account of their expenditures. A Mr. DICKINSON has said that the ordinary expenditures of the Government since the war have only averaged $92,000,000 a year; but his authority for the statement, Mr. WELLS, shows the gentleman's statements are untrue, for the recent expenditure is 200 per cent. more than the expenditures of the Government for the four years before the war. They assert that the Democratic platform in reference to currency is a repudiation of the national debt, and yet they declare that since the war ended they had paid $800,000,000 of debt in the same currency which the Democratic platform declared should be used. Why then should it be said that the Democratic platform meant repudiation? I now wish to call the attention of the business men of New-York to one suggestion. It has been well said by the distinguished gentleman who preceded me, that the acts of Congress to reconstruct the Southern States are unconstitutional and void. They themselves have admitted that they were unconstitutional. We declare they are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. We insist on it. How? Why, we say that the courts of the country shall so adjudge the fact as established, and when we get that power we will reorganize and reconstruct according to the Constitution of the land. If that be revolutionary, make the most of it; but will you tamely submit to acts passed by Congress to maintain and reorganize the Southern States, which, in reality, bring chaos, confusion and ruin—acts admitted to be outside of the Constitution? Will you take your stand at the election and say that a new Congress, chosen by the people, shall not legislate on the same questions, and will you say that the Supreme Court of the United States shall not have the shackles off it and be permitted to sit in judgment on revolutionary acts of Congress? [Cheers.] I speak to the business, tax-paying men of New-York, and I ask where their security is, if their property is in the hands of men who pass unconstitutional laws, and say that the Supreme Court shall not sit in judgment upon them, though the powers of the Government may be usurped and all independence overthrown. And you business men who allow that show less judgement than you do in the management of your private affairs. To change the condition of things in the Southern States would breed mischief, produce confusion and unsettle affairs. Is there any order or quiet there now? Does the present condition of things in the Southern States under Radical reorganization invite capital down there? Did not business men recently meet in this City and declare they would not give credit to Southern men, by reason of the unsettled condition of affairs there? And if Radical reconstruction and reorganization is to be perpetuated, how long is it to be before you repeal the resolution of giving credit? But I will give you, my business friends, an illustration of Radical rule. Tennessee is the hotbed of Radicalism, and the Governor is a high man among them. Yet what do we find—confusion everywhere. The white man is seeking protection for his rights, and the black man claims that he is not safe. The whites are a disfranchised people there. The Government of the State is in chaos, and the State securities are sold to-day for seventy cents on a dollar. How long will those things last? Why should not the whites be discontented when the bayonets are at their breasts and the blacks above them? Let me draw another picture—a contrast. Kentucky is as much a Southern State as Tennessee, and yet it gave a few weeks ago 90,000 Democratic majority which was called by the Radicals a 90,000 rebel majority. [Cheers.] Call it what you will, there was a majority against Radicalism, and that is enough for me. Now, my business friends, look at Kentucky. Peace and order prevails within its limits, black and white live in perfect equality and good-will; both have their rights and are prosperous, and the State taxation is less than almost in any other State, and the State securities are above par. Facts are the best argument. [Cheers.] I have put both States side by side, and you can judge for yourself, under whose rule has either State prospered. A spirit is moving among the people. In Pennsylvania all were disposed to listen to the truth, but they are not satisfied with the species of electioneering pursued by our opponents which ignores certain discussion and argument. It is in vain to cry out peace while you will persist in fanning the flames of sectional hate. The South does not pay any part of the taxation, for it can't. One single district in New-York pays more than all the Southern States. Let your policy be not of hate, but love, for that is the policy of the Union. I shall not address you further, and shall conclude by a single sentence, in reference to my associate, the next Lieutenant-Governor. But I need not talk here about candidates. As to our opponents, I have no word of disparagement against their chosen leader. They have chosen him to cover their own iniquities; but I must say this much, that for the government of a country in time of peace, a soldier is not best fitted to act as head. Take lesson by the past. No Union ever prospered in time of peace which chose for its leaders in peace those trained to the soldiery. You want a man trained to statesmanship, and although politicians and Radical orators may denounce our choice, yet there does not live within the limits of the Empire City, or of the great band of States, a purer man, a better Christian or an abler statesman than HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Great cheering, during which the speaker retired.]

SPEECH OF ALLEN C. BEACH.

Mr. ALLEN C. BEACH, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was next introduced, and was received with cheers. Seven years ago, he said, the Radicals proclaimed that ours was the best Government on which the sun ever shone. That statement then was true. During the seven years that had since ensued they had had exclusive power, and now when they asked for power again the people asked them why our once happy Union was to all intents and purposes divided; why the Constitution was overridden. They told us that there had been a war, but we replied that the rebellion was crushed out three years ago. When the rebellion was suppressed the war ought to have ceased. The Southern people had abolished slavery, repudiated the rebel debt, and done all that was required of them. But they told us that by the rebellion these States forfeited all their rights, and rebellion should be punished and made odious. But if the war had not punished the rebellion enough, further punishment must be such as the civil law prescribed. States could not be indicted and tried. No individual had yet been tried according to law. Why did the Radicals insist on extreme measures? Were they afraid of the Southern people? If they were, the Union soldier was not. Did they really believe it necessary to continue the strife? No! for their candidate said three years ago that the South had submitted in good faith. Did they intend to perpetuate this war as long as the men who fought us lived? Was there no place for repentance in their creed? What would they do if the great Judge of the Universe treated them so? Why were the worst rebels taken into the Republican Party and held up as good Republicans? Those rebels who adopted Republican principles were held as good as any, but those that became Democrats were decried. It made a great difference with the Radicals whether these men voted the Republican or Democratic ticket. It was clear that the object of the Radicals was not to defend the Constitution but to keep themselves in power. The Radicals responded to the questions put to them with the words "rebel" and "traitor." This was not enough. The people were not content to intrust the Government to the hands of the Radicals any longer. The people saw that Radical rule was costing them their liberties and plunging them into bankruptcy. Fifteen hundred millions of dollars had been paid to carry on the Government for the last three years, besides other millions that had stuck to the fingers of the Radical office-holders. If Radical rule continued for four years longer, the bonds would not be worth forty per cent. Mr. BEACH dwelt at some length upon the features of the Republican rule, and concluded amid great applause.

Meantime the audience had thinned out so that only a small body remained on the floor of the house just in front of the speaker. The rest of the building was vacated. At the conclusion of Mr. BEACH's address, the meeting was quietly adjourned.

The Outside Meetings.

The principal stand of the outside meetings was erected at the southern end of the Square facing Broadway. It was gaily decorated with flags and banners, and at the front and sides, portraits of SEYMOUR, BLAIR, and HOFFMAN were displayed.

The stand was brilliantly illuminated with gas. At 8 o'clock an immense crowd had assembled in the vicinity, and it continued to increase till the torchlight procession attracted the attention and the presence of the people to another portion of the square. A band of music was stationed on the stand, and in the early part of the evening favored the throng with patriotic pieces. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. JAMES MONCRIEF, who introduced as the first speaker THOMAS C. FIELDS. His speech consisted for the most part of a review of the Republican administration since 1860. Mr. FIELDS thought that the Republicans had made a complete failure in their political efforts, and, for that reason, he considered that the time had arrived to place the reins of power in the hands of the Democrats. He also touched upon the national finances, and believed that the election of SEYMOUR was essential to save the country from bankruptcy.

The next speaker was JAMES B. OLNEY, of Catskill. He eulogised the Democratic candidates, and attempted to prove that the country had always flourished under Democratic auspices, but languished when the Republicans had the control of government.

The stand near the Washington Monument was reserved exclusively for German speakers. Mr. GEO. BUTCHER presided, and Mr. HENRY HERTZ acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Dr. FREDERICK FRECH, Dr. ADOLPH BERCKMAN, Col. SPENCER CONE, Mr. BENJ. J. DAVID and E. ROSENTHAL.

At the stand in Irving-place, Recorder HACKETT presided. Addresses were made by Mr. GILLETTE, of the Treasury Department, and W. E. ROBINSON, M. C., from Kings County.

The stand near Fifteenth-street was presided over by ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Jr. Speeches were made by WM. C. DE WITT, E. G. ANDERSON, and Messrs. MURPHY and BABCOCK.

A balcony stand was erected at a window in Tammany Hall, at which addresses were made by gentlemen who had already spoken in the Hall.

At the stand opposite the old *Maison Dorée* the presiding genii were Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS and the Empire Club. The crowd eddied about this stand for some time before the opening of the meeting. In the meantime the speech-making began at a stand on the University-place side of the square, and the crowd began to be attracted in that direction. Capt. RYNDERS seeing the departing audience, considered it time to "open the ball," and accordingly proceeded to make an address, which demonstrated that the veteran Empire Clubber had lost his power to charm the Democratic masses, or that the audience were not in sympathy with him nor of that class. There was no enthusiasm, and the gallant Captain felt the lack of this stimulating element, and his speech was correspondingly tame. Only once did he receive the slightest aid from the audience, and that was when some one asked where BUTLER was. This was a Godsend. It enabled RYNDERS to indulge in some of his characteristic flights of invention, to use a mild expression. He was followed by LUKE COZZENS, who made a rambling and incoherent harangue, which lasted fifteen minutes. He was succeeded by JOHN MULLALY, by Capt. McCLELLAN, by Hon. "BILLY" C. GOVER, Ex-Coroner, and by Col. MOORE, "of the Army of the Potomac." This gentleman had barely labored through three or four hard-drawn sentences, when the people turned their backs on the speaker's stand to gaze on the procession, which at this stage became the absorbing object of interest. It was, indeed, a cheerful relief from the questionable facts, the bad logic and worse grammar of the orators.

A stand was set up by the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, a privilege which they claim to have enjoyed to the exclusion of all other aspiring young Democratic Clubs. This was located at the University-place side of the square, and was presided over by the President of the Club, Hon. "Jack" ROGERS. The Club marched to the ground in strong force, headed by Hill's "Independent" Band, and took positions about the stand. Their transparencies and Roman lights made a serious inroad upon Capt. RYNDERS' crowd, and soon concentrated the moving throng. Mr. ROGERS then opened the meeting with an address on the "financial issue." Hon. A. C. DAYTON was introduced at the close of Mr. ROGERS' speech, and, after him, Mr. W. J. ROSE, Vice-President of the Club, spoke. Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Montana Territory, followed Mr. ROSE, and devoted himself to the work of showing that the negroes are to be raised to the highest point of human happiness, and that the Democratic Party alone shall be required to pay the taxes by which all this is to be done. He drew a figure of Montana shouting to New-York, all the way from the Rocky Mountains, to elect SEYMOUR, urging if they did not it would be the last chance they should have to elect a President. Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN was next introduced, and made a speech designed to awaken some of the old enthusiastic love of the Democrats for their party, but there was a feeling that he had somewhat overdone the thing, and what was intended for pathos sounded very much like bathos. Mr. SULLIVAN was succeeded by Col. DAVIS, of New-York, Capt. THOMAS and others, and the speech-making was kept up until the people no longer listened, finding more attraction in the procession which now began to appear.

The Procession.

The procession was immense, and was made up of ward clubs and associations, trades, unions, defunct fire companies, representing the old volunteer department, and thousands of men and boys who could only be classed as stragglers. The line was formed in Third-avenue, and the route thence in review past Tammany Hall, up and around Union-square, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth avenue, past Fifth-avenue Hotel, to Broadway; up Broadway to Twenty-seventh-street, through Twenty-seventh-street to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue to Astor-place, through Astor-place to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, running down University-place to Washington-place, where they were dismissed. The management seemed faulty, as the line was very irregular, and much broken, intervals of from five to fifteen minutes elapsing between the arrival of sections at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. There was no uniformity of dress among the processionists, some being arrayed in blue, others in red, white, green, or other color, according to fancy. The German element was not as numerous as expected, but it was the most orderly and respectable-looking portion of the turn-out. TOMMY HADDEN, with a red hat, drove a small wagon filled with boys, while JOHN ALLEN, with a flag in his hat, accompanied other Democrats, for the purpose, doubtless, of improving his chances for election to the Assembly. Chinese lanterns, pitch torches, blue lights, Roman candles and rockets were carried in the procession, and helped to illuminate the streets through which the march was taken. There was an almost endless number of "Ships of the Constitution," borne on trucks and manned by little boys in sailor costume. Then, there were as many temples of liberty, brilliantly ornamented and illuminated, and occupied by fair maidens representing the goddess. Wagon-loads of little girls dressed in white were also to be seen, and at times they favored the crowds that lined the sidewalks on the route with patriotic songs. The transparencies that were carried bore the usual Democratic mottoes, many of them of a personal character—aimed at BENJ. BUTLER and other prominent opponents. Among other sentences displayed were: "Foreign Powers must respect American citizens abroad, or fight;" "No nigger for us;" "SEYMOUR and BLAIR make old GREELEY swear;" "Civil law is the watchword of every true citizen;" "We will cool the Radicals;" "The high-road to reputation (repudiation?) is increasing the National debt;" The procession occupied about three hours in passing the Manhattan Club House, corner Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, and was not broken up until an early hour this morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Anti-Butler Convention—Nomination of Mr. Dana—The Speeches and Resolutions.

SALEM, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Anti-Butler Republican Mass Convention, to-day, nominated RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., for Congress, by acclamation. Mr. DANA accepted the nomination. A series of resolutions was adopted affirming adhesion to the Chicago platform, and indignantly rejecting BUTLER's policy, "that by the letter and spirit, and by the justice of the contract, the five-twenty bonds of the United States are payable in paper promises;" declaring that the Republicans of this district ought not to send to Congress a Representative who is disqualified by a bitter personal enmity toward Gen. GRANT from being a hearty supporter of his administration, and declaring that BUTLER is not a true representative of the principles of the Republican Party. The resolves close by indorsing Mr. DANA.

The Convention was well attended and enthusiastic. A. A. ABBOTT, of Peabody, presided, and in his opening speech paid his respects to Gen. BUTLER, as follows:

"When a candidate for public office so forgets the decencies of life as to call honest men traitors, it is time to come to plain words and that the truth be told. The opposition to Gen. BUTLER is not based entirely on his pernicious political opinions, but upon the following grounds: Because he is self-willed, arrogant, headstrong, domineering, of violent temper and bitter hatred, intractable, implacable, inconciliatory. His great governing passion seems to be either to rule or ruin—a friend if you submit, an enemy if you resist. He is persisting, unyielding, bold, bent upon his own way at all hazards, artful, adroit; in private life not without generous qualities, but in public life knowing no scruples; of great abilities, not troubled with modesty; devoid of moral sensibilities; of keen wit, but abusive and violent in speech and dictation, with his faculties all sharpened and acute. Such is the man in whom the Republican leaders all over the country do not confide; such is the man in whom we, as independent electors of the Fifth District, cannot and will not confide."

Mr. ABBOTT's remarks were received with applause. Mr. DANA, in accepting the nomination for Congress, spoke at considerable length, reviewing the position assumed by Gen. BUTLER on the financial question, and stigmatizing him as the Ishmael of the Republican Party. It is claimed by Gen. BUTLER, he said, that he is the regular candidate, and therefore should be elected. The speaker thought this did not follow. The great contests of liberty have been fought, not by the regulars, but by the volunteers and the militia, and with them, in those contests, he (Mr. DANA) cast his lot. [Great applause.] He continued with some criticisms upon the caucus management, which he declared the weakest point in our political system, and said that this, in connection with the rigid party discipline of the Democratic Party, which Gen. BUTLER now proposes to ingraft upon the Republican organization, was the reason of that degradation of the Democratic Party which Gen. BUTLER so much deplores.

Gen. Butler's Reply to Edward Atkinson, Esq.

The following reply of Gen. BUTLER to the letter of EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., was published in the Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday:

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

As you have inserted in your paper a letter to the "Editors of the *Traveller*," from Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, I assume you will publish my reply.

Mr. ATKINSON seems a little ashamed of the intimacy with SAM WARD which is disclosed by the telegram. Such poetical messages pass only between intimates—generally financiers. To break the force of the shame of the exposure, Mr. ATKINSON cries out: "A private telegram! Where did you get my private telegram?" and being a thorough "financier," bribery occurred at once to him as the means.

I received the telegram in a letter, of which, though marked private, I venture to give such parts as relate to the matter, of course, not disclosing the name of the gentleman who wrote it, personally a stranger to me.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1868.

Hon. B. F. Butler:

DEAR SIR—Knowing how bitterly your nomination is opposed by every copperhead, I have been watching with some anxiety for the action of your District Convention. It is always well to know who your enemies are and what they are doing. I give you below a copy of a telegram sent to-day, poetry and all, by your friend SAM WARD. I understand fully, more fully than you do, General, why SAM don't want you back again.

[Here follows telegram.]

In the Impeachment trial you stirred SAM up a good deal, and he has been very bitter against you ever since. You only got hold of a very small amount of his rascalities in collusion with * * * however.

* * * * * * * * *

As for the telegram herein, no one knows better than yourself how to use it or show up the ridiculous side of it.

* * * * * * * * *

Hoping to hear a good account from your district when the election comes off, I am, General,

Very truly yours.

If a copy of the poetical dispatch had not been shown in Washington, I never should have seen it; but having been seen by a few, I thought it better that all should see that my financial opponents are adopting the style of Brick POMEROY in their communications with each other, without the courage with which he displays it.

I believe I have answered all Mr. ATKINSON's questions but one—*i. e.*, What excuse have you to give for printing the telegram? None whatever. It needs none, save an apology to my constituents for taking any notice of either the telegram, its Billingsgate sender or receiver.

I supposed the Republicans of this district might be curious to know how the gold speculators of Washington and the brokers and corporation Treasurers of State-street proposed to manage their politics for them, and so I published the evidence of the conspiracy, and I should do it again. I am now investigating the facts of how a prominent candidate of the bolters has been making overtures to the Democracy of the district not to make any nomination, so that the Democratic vote might be concentrated on himself, and should be ready to publish them, save my duty to the Republican Party carries me to Pennsylvania and Ohio to take part in the campaign there; feeling quite safe to leave my own case in the hands of the true and staunch Republicans of this district.

I propose on my return to expose all the secret meetings, all the arrangements and agreements, bargains, subscriptions, corruptions and conspiracies by which the rebels and their sympathizers propose to break down the Republican Party in the Fifth Congressional District, so far as they may come to my knowledge. And I hereby offer a reward of $500 for any competent evidence, written or oral, which will prove the guilt and complicity of any persons engaged in the enterprise of defrauding the people of the district of the free exercise of the elective franchise, or by corrupt means of controlling the election.

Mr. ATKINSON further complains that I omitted to state in my former note that he defrauded the Essex Savings Bank out of $16,000 in gold, in his official capacity as treasurer of a corporation, as therein set forth, and not for his individual benefit. I beg his pardon, it was an oversight.

I ought to have called attention to the question, if Mr. ATKINSON would take such a cruel slice out of the savings of the widows and orphans of Essex County in behalf of a corporation of which he was only a small stockholder, what would he do for himself? In justice therefore to Mr. ATKINSON I insert the distinction here. He says "as an officer of the corporation I was compelled to pay its notes in lawful money." Is not gold lawful money—why not pay in that? His Tent Duck corporation got the gold or its equivalent from the bank. Has not Mr. ATKINSON over and over argued that there can be no lawful money but gold and that greenbacks are only irredeemable promises to pay, which can not and do not pay anything?

It never occurred to me that it made any difference to the savings banks whether they lost this gold through Mr. ATKINSON's acts as treasurer, or as an individual.

He has asked me several questions, which I have answered. I now propose to ask him one, which I do not care whether he answer or not, as I know what the answer is. When, because of his defrauding the poor needy depositors of that savings bank of $16,000 of their hard-earned gold, the devil gets hold of this treasurer of the Tent Duck Corporation, what will happen to EDWARD ATKINSON and SAM WARD?

Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Massachusetts Fifth District.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 3.

Mr. R. H. DANA, Jr., has consented to accept the nomination of those Essex Republicans who believe in an honest interpretation of the Chicago platform, and desire to have a representative whose position with regard to the incoming Administration cannot be questioned. Mr. DANA represented the town of Manchester, in the Fifth District, in the last Constitutional Convention, and has, for many years, resided there during the Summer season. By taking this nomination, and entering the active canvass certain to ensue, he will be compelled to make great personal sacrifices, which he cheerfully does in view of the universal expression coming from the district, that he is the most fitting candidate to embody the Republican dissent against Gen. BUTLER's renomination.

INDIANA.

Republican Mass Meeting at Fort Wayne—A Long Procession, Excellent Speeches, and much Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Monday, Oct. 5.

The friends of GRANT and COLFAX are holding a grand district mass meeting here to-day. The rally is all that was promised or expected, except in speakers, Gens. LOGAN and FREMONT not appearing, the former telegraphing that he is sick. It is estimated that the multitude present numbered from eighteen to twenty thousand. This county and city form the Democratic stronghold of the State. Considering this fact, the meeting to-day augurs well for the result a week hence. Republicans are cheerful and determined. The display of Grant and Colfax "big wagons" is fine, a score or more appearing in the long procession. Excellent speeches have been made by Col. MUNN, of Illinois, and Gen. SHANKS, Republican candidate for reëlection to Congress, and others. A grand torchlight display closes up the demonstration to-night. The fires burn brightly, and the enthusiasm is great.

CONNECTICUT.

How the Late Thomas H. Seymour Obtained a Nomination for Governor, and How He was Defeated.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives, in a letter from Hartford, some interesting statements in relation to the late EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut. He says:

"He commenced life as a lawyer and made a failure; then figured some in military life under the old militia organization, and was finally put upon the staff of Gen. JAMES T. PRATT, then Adjutant-General of the Connecticut forces, and a prominent Democrat, who was interested in SEYMOUR on his father's account. PRATT equipped him at his own expense. When the Mexican war broke out, word was sent to this State that Connecticut would be entitled to one staff officer in the New-England regiments, and PRATT, even against the opposition of SEYMOUR himself, got the place for his *protégé*. SEYMOUR went to Mexico, and gained distinction, as having, at Chapultepec, pulled down the flag of the enemy, being the first man in the works, though an officer in the same regiment lately informed me that the flag was taken down by a private of a Vermont company. On his return, military distinction then, as you know, being the great thing for recommendation of political favor, obtained him, through the influence of PRATT, a nomination for Governor, and his election was secured the second year, and the two years following. After FRANKLIN PIERCE was elected President, the Democratic politicians here made a move for some sort of recognition. Gen. PRATT stuck to SEYMOUR, and finally went to Concord, N. H., before President PIERCE left for Washington, and secured for SEYMOUR the appointment as Minister to Russia. After SEYMOUR had gone, PRATT was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, and defeated two years in succession, 1858-9. Gov. SEYMOUR returned early in 1860, and the Democracy was all alive to have him run against Gov. BUCKINGHAM. Gen. PRATT saw which way the tide was setting, and still being the warm friend of SEYMOUR, for whom he had done so much, went to him and frankly stated to him the position of things, and expressed his willingness to retire. SEYMOUR replied: 'No, I shall not take the nomination any way.' 'Well,' said PRATT, 'if you will take it, I will get out of the way in time, and will do all I can to serve you.' 'No,' again responded SEYMOUR, 'I will have nothing to do with it.' Finally as the time for the Convention to meet drew near, it was decided among those specially interested, and with the full consent of PRATT and the acquiescence of SEYMOUR, that the General should decline in favor of SEYMOUR; that the latter should be nominated by acclamation; that a committee should wait upon him and inform him of his nomination, and that he should send in to the Convention a letter refusing to accept; whereupon PRATT should be made the standard-bearer. The programme was started in good shape. SEYMOUR was nominated; the Committee left the hall to wait upon him. Meantime PRATT was in company with several personal friends at the American Hotel, waiting for the announcement of his own nomination, when the other details should have been carried out. The Committee reëntered the hall and surprised every man in the Convention, who was in the ring, with the announcement that Gov. SEYMOUR accepted the nomination, and would soon appear in person. The defeat of SEYMOUR that year was due to the efforts of Gen. PRATT, who was naturally worked up to a high pitch of indignation. SEYMOUR had deceived his best friend; that friend felt justified in trying to defeat him, and from that day to the day of the death of Gov. SEYMOUR there was no more recognition of any sort between them.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Seventh District Grant and Griswold Club.

An encouraging and spirited meeting of the Grant and Griswold Campaign Club of the Seventh Assembly District was held at No. 811 Broadway last evening. Mr. SALEM T. RUSSELL presided, and Mr. C. B. MITCHELL was Secretary. Mr. FREDERICK ROGER SHERMAN made an interesting address on the subject of the Reconstruction laws of the South. He argued in favor of the validity of those laws, and cited the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court as evidence that they were just and legal. Subsequently to his address the meeting adjourned.

Fourteenth District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District met at No. 23 Third-avenue, last evening. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Gen. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY presided. Interesting addresses were made by Major H. C. LOCKWOOD, and Messrs. MOSS and TUTTLE. Several new members were subsequently enrolled in the organization. The Club then adjourned till next Monday evening.

The Twenty-second-street Republican County Convention.

This organization had a gay time of it, when it assembled. The meeting was at first organized by the hurried election of JOHN D. OTTERWELL as temporary chairman, when a motion was made to nominate ISAAC J. OLIVER for Supervisor, and PATRICK JONES for Register, by acclamation. This was done before any roll had been called, but was protested against by delegates SINCLAIR TOUCEY and JOHN V. GRIDLEY, when a motion prevailed that the room be cleared, and none but delegates having credentials be admitted, which was done, and while a Committee of Conference were away attending on the Twenty-third-street organization, the Convention was slowly brought to order by the sifting process. No sooner had all the non-contested seats been filled than a fierce struggle ensued between the SPENCER, TOUCEY and GRIDLEY (HUTCHINS) factions, regarding the admission of contestants. A motion to table the contested-seat question was lost by a vote of 79 to 69, so a motion was offered to refer all contested cases to a Committee of five. This was done after a warm debate, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Wm. A. Darling, Owen W. Brennan, Samuel Tappan, Sinclair Toucey and Simon Hazleton, and the Convention adjourned until the 12th inst.

The Twenty-third-street Republican County Convention.

This organization met last evening at the rooms of the Union Republican Committee, and organized by the election of Mr. HUGH GARDNER as permanent Chairman, JOHN KEYSER, Vice-President, and ANDREW JACKSON, Secretary. After roll-call a committee from the Twenty-second-street organization were received, who stated that they had been appointed to confer with a committee from the Convention on the subject of nominations. Speeches were made by delegates counselling peace and harmony, and Messrs. RUFUS ANDREWS, HUGH GARDNER, M. R. BREWER, JAS. W. PAU and GEO. STARR were appointed a committee of conference, and given full power to vote and report at next meeting. The Convention then adjourned until the 15th inst.

Young Men's Grant and Colfax Club.

A rousing and earnest meeting of the Young Men's Grant and Colfax Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District was held at No. 501 Third-avenue last evening. Several ladies were among the attendants. Mr. THOMAS L. FEITNER presided, and Messrs. HENRY C. VOGEL and L. G. BLOOMINGDALE were Secretaries. Addresses were made by Gen. NELSON CROSS, Hon. ETHAN ALLEN and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Horace Greeley on the Issues of the Present Canvass.

The National Club have opened an establishment at No. 30 Union-square, have determined upon a series of semi-weekly lectures during the present canvass and have secured the services of some of the most distinguished members of the Republican Party as members. Last evening the parlors were crowded, upon the occasion of the inauguration of the course by a lecture by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, upon the "Issues of the Present Canvass." The speaker was introduced by Gen. ANTHON, the President of the Club, and referring to Gov. SEYMOUR's late letter, declaring that it was the duty of the Democracy to urge the financial issues upon the attention of the people, Mr. GREELEY said that he accepted the challenge thus given, for no Republican need fear to meet a Democrat on questions of the debt and finance. He then proceeded to deal at length with these topics, advancing with great cogency his well-known views upon these subjects. The lecture was highly interesting, was attentively listened to by the large audience, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Hebrew Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

This organization, of which Dr. ABRAM G. LEVY is President and H. D. KALINSKI Secretary, is doing its work with energy. It thus enumerates the objects of its labors:

"The purpose for which the above Club was organized is to demonstrate 'that we (Hebrews) have have no affinity with traitors, smugglers or repudiators.'

We are not office-seekers, in any sense of the term, but we associate ourselves together for the sole design of trying to remove that unfortunate religious prejudice which has been called into being by those who were draining the heart's blood of our country when her unity was imperiled.

All true patriots will come and aid us in the laudable endeavor of placing our country's savior at the head of that Government his wisdom redeemed from rebellion.

We earnestly solicit our co-religionists to participate with us in this movement, that our fellow-citizens may be convinced that we have no such sentiments as are attributed to us by interested opponents."

The next regular meeting of the Club will be held this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at No. 7 Delancey-street, a few doors east of the Bowery.

New-Jersey Political Items.

The Grant and Colfax men of Lafayette intend visiting Newark to-morrow evening, mounted, to take part in the great procession. Men from Bergen and elsewhere, wishing to take part, met last evening, and will also meet this evening, to consider matters in reference thereto.

At Montclair a grand Republican meeting was held last evening, addressed by Hon. J. H. WARDWICK, of California, Capt. A. S. COKE and Hon. J. HILL.

A banner was presented last evening at Newark to the left wing of the Sixth Ward Legion, at the residence of EX-ALDERMAN LANDELL, by J. P. JACKSON, Esq.

CORTLANDT PARKER addressed a large Republican gathering at Lambertsville on Thursday night.

A very enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Woodside on Friday evening, and addressed by D. F. TOMPKINS and Col. CUMMING.

An immense Republican mass meeting will be held at Newark to-morrow evening.

There was a large torchlight procession of the Grant and Colfax Legion of Newark, which paraded through the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards of that city last evening.

A meeting of Irishmen was held at No. 157 Market-street, Newark, last night, at which a Central Republican Club and Grant Legion was formed. Quite a number of names were placed upon the rolls, and fifty uniforms were distributed. The new company will participate in the parade of Wednesday night.

Republican Meeting in Jersey City.

A Republican meeting was held last evening at the Catholic Institute, Jersey City, under the auspices of the Fourth Ward Club. Mr. P. P. VAN AISDORE was Chairman. There was a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. GEO. T. HALSEY was present, and music, and the ladies formed an additional charm to the proceedings. Speeches were delivered by Mr. S. STAINBERRY and others, after which the meeting separated.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sheridan's Dispatch to the Governor of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FORT HAYS, Kansas, Sept. 25, 1868.

To His Excellency, Frank Hall, Acting Governor, Colorado:

Your dispatch received. Gen. BRADLY is now at the Fords of the Republican with eight companies, two of cavalry and six of infantry, and will scout the country as far as the Kiowa. The advance of seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry has arrived at Fort Harker, and as soon as they all arrive will march *via* the Forks of the Republican to your frontier at Kiowa. That will make fifteen companies in that section. Four companies of the Tenth Cavalry are under marching orders from Fort Dodge to Fort Lyon to operate against the Indians from that point. Capt. GRAHAM's company will soon be fitted up again, and with CARPENTER's company of the Tenth Cavalry, will have the line of stage road to Kiowa. Capt. CARPENTER's company took GRAHAM's place and was on its march to Kiowa when I had to direct it to the assistance of Col. FORSYTHE, who had a fight on the Dry Fork of the Republican with four hundred and fifty Indians, in which he was twice wounded severely, Lieut. BEECHER killed and three men of his command killed and eighteen wounded. He killed thirty-five Indians and wounded a great many, but was unable to come in on account of his wounds, as he had no wagons and all his horses were killed in the fight. A large number of Indian ponies were killed. Gen. SULLY's command is still south of the Arkansas. He had a fight in which he killed seventeen Indians, losing three soldiers. I am exceedingly sorry to have been unable to relieve the distress of the people on your frontier, but the fact of the case is, I have my hands full. I hope the movement and presence of the force above described will bring relief.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

Ex-Gov. Wise Addresses the Democratic Hibernian Club of Richmond.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 30.

Last evening by invitation, Gov. HENRY A. WISE addressed the Hibernian Democratic Club of Richmond. He commenced speaking just after 9 o'clock, and it was well upon 11 before he concluded. He drew a brilliant picture of the Irish character, showing how through years of oppression and unsuccessful struggle for liberty of conscience and the right of self-government, he has maintained his faith in the ultimate disenthralment of his down-trodden isle, and shows to the world how much Irishmen could bear. His foibles are those of a brave and generous nature, and his bravery has never been questioned in history upon the battle-field, for from the days of RODRIGO until now, the Irish have been the charging men of the British army. His sufferings at home by a dispensation of Providence seem to have driven him to seek an asylum in this land, that he might here maintain and battle for civil and religious liberty, and while Erin has thereby lost citizens, America has gained them. He believed had more Irish emigrated to Virginia than did she would never have been forced to bow the knee to the conqueror. He would have given 10,000 negroes for one single true Irish emigrant, because being true to Ireland he is true to civil liberty everywhere. The Irish, as a people, have been purified as by fire, and, although compelled to bow to their conquerors, it has taken all of the power of the British lion to repress the feeling of this little island that is even now, at home and abroad, accomplishing her liberty. The resistance of Ireland to England has humanized men all over the world, and taught them the truth and worth of civil and religious freedom.

The Governor proclaimed himself an Irishman in everything except blood, and that he couldn't do, because his ancestors were Scotch and English, and he can do the Irish in everything except the use of the blarney stone. This, he says, he finds impossible; and yet, to a reporter, he seemed at the time to do it better than any one he ever heard from beautiful Limerick or grand old Londonderry. All of his sympathies and sentiments being Irish, he wanted but this gift to make him an Irishman, *intus* and *cute*. It is no matter where a man is born, said he, for it is the heart and the soul that makes him with me. Men born upon the same soil, and beneath the same sun, now oppress our people, while the Irish are with us in our misfortunes and trials—with us in the defence of a cause sacred to all the earth.

The Governor alluded eloquently and at length to his efforts against Know-Nothingism in 1855, and frankly acknowledged that he was selfish in what he did in behalf of foreigners, because he saw that if New-England, following the teachings of New-England, was permitted to oppress and degrade the Irishman and deprive him of his civil and religious liberty, that the next thing would be that this Old England oligarchy, with its petty providence, would be dictating to us in Virginia in matters of religion just as England did to Ireland. The case of the Irishman yesterday, however, is ours to-day, and we have his sympathy here and everywhere. "I mean no flattery," said he, "when I say that I would hook my heart to the hearts of Irishmen with hooks of steel."

The Irishman in New-York to-day is free, but not the Irishman in Virginia. He is denied even the right to vote, and is subject to arbitrary and irresponsible power. Ireland to-day has religious freedom, but we have it not here. We are told whom we must pray for. He regretted he had done so little to deserve the testimonial he said it was proposed to raise for him. The proposition took him by surprise, but if it be done he will take it without affectation, in trust for the support of those dearest to him by the ties of nature and dependent on him for a support, and that he may aid the suffering orphans and widows of those who fell in defence of the cause for which he battled. It would make his heart glad to know that Ireland, who remembered O'CONNELL when England oppressed him, remembers him, too, now that New-England is lording it over him.

Our space, and the hour at which we write, only permit this meagre synopsis of the General's speech, which was loudly cheered throughout. The Irish of Richmond will hold, we understand, at an early day, in some larger hall, a mass meeting, when it is expected that the General will again speak.

Gen. B. F. STRINGFELLOW, of Kansas, has written a long letter, in which he declares his intention to vote for GRANT and COLFAX. Gen. STRINGFELLOW was an old-fashioned State Rights Democrat. He admits that his doctrine is overthrown, and desires his willingness to accept the situation like a good American citizen.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary's Position in the Presidential Canvass—Attitude Toward the Two Political Parties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that the newspapers class Secretary McCULLOCH among the "friends" of SEYMOUR. You may have observed, however, that the Secretary himself has not made any public expression of his Presidential preferences, or of his views regarding the issues which now divide the two political parties. When a Democratic Association in Washington attempted to draw from him some public avowal a few days ago, he replied to the invitation by a note, in which he warmly eulogized the Constitution, and spoke of his devotion to its principles, but said not a word about current politics, and gave not a hint as to the candidate he desired to see elected.

It is true, we have had "reports" of Cabinet meetings, at which the various members were called upon by the President to express their views regarding issues and candidates; and the reporters affirm that on one or more of these occasions Secretary McCULLOCH pronounced for the Democratic nominee. But I suppose one may be allowed to inquire *how* these Cabinet revelations were obtained? and one may be allowed to doubt—at least I must beg leave to doubt—whether the reporters have been able to give with sufficient precision either the language or the facts in every individual case. If it be true that they made an error in putting down Mr. SEWARD as one of the Cabinet supporters of the Democratic candidate, it is not impossible that they have made one more error.

As to the other item of evidence that has been put forth in proof that Secretary McCULLOCH is among the "friends" of SEYMOUR, viz: that he has been dispensing the patronage of his Department among the Democrats, and that his difficulty with Commissioner ROLLINS has arisen from his seeking to forward SEYMOUR's interests—this item was very well disposed of by a recent writer in the TIMES, who showed that at least three-quarters of the officials of the Treasury Department, and of the revenue officers throughout the country whose appointment and continuance in office are under Mr. McCULLOCH's control, are Republicans. And in regard to the Supervisors, whose appointment has been the ground of the Rollins imbroglio, it was shown that Secretary McCULLOCH had simply attempted to carry out a non-partisan policy with respect to offices in which partisanship was extremely perilous to the public interests, and the interests of the Treasury.

But the direct and leading question arises—if Secretary McCULLOCH has neither declared for nor aided the Democratic ticket, does he favor the election of GRANT?

At the time of the break between President JOHNSON and Congress, Secretary McCULLOCH's political convictions and temper led him to side with the President on many points. He was at that time what was called a *Conservative*, or what might more justly have been termed a *Constitutional Republican*. Opposed to STEVENS and SUMNER—opposed to the extreme measures of the party from the period of the first Reconstruction act to the time of impeachment, he yet remained firmly attached to the historical and established principles of the party, and to the policy which had been announced and upheld by President LINCOLN, who had appointed him to the Treasury. He belonged, in brief, to that large class of Republicans, who, finding themselves unable to rush headlong with the party leaders, sought to erect a breakwater on the same foundation-principles that had previously saved the country.

Now, we have seen, we may say, almost the entire body of Republicans of that class, since the nomination of Gen. GRANT, assume ground in his favor. They are everywhere acting in common with the other members of the party to save the country from the destructive Democracy, and to give it an administration whose principles are represented in the Chicago platform, or perhaps still more clearly in the patriotic, honest and wise character of Gen. GRANT himself.

Secretary McCULLOCH, however, as we have seen, has not, since the opening of the Presidential campaign, made any avowal of his position; and the only statement regarding it that has been published with any mark of authenticity has been to the effect that he is opposed to the *Reconstruction* plank of the Republican platform, and to the *Financial* plank of the Democratic platform.

Is he to be condemned for this non-partisanship as a public functionary?

The legitimate duties of his office do not necessitate any partisanship. The Department would be able to offer far better results to the country if it were entirely free from partisan influences. The passage of Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill, which will probably be effected at the next session of Congress, and which will regulate all appointments to office under the next Administration, is mainly to be desired as a means of freeing the vast machinery and expenditures of the Treasury from the corrupting influences that seem to adhere to everything that comes under the control of party politicians. And the Secretary's desire to carry on his Department, at the present time, as far as possible, on the *principles* of the Civil Service bill, seems to me altogether deserving of praise.

Secretary McCULLOCH has had an experience in the management of the public finances which no other person in the country possesses. And he has managed in such a way as to achieve a measure of success, which has not only secured him the support of the ablest financiers in the Senate and House, but which has secured for the leading features of his policy the support of all parties in Congress. On one or two points he has been overruled, and by two or three members he has been attacked. But there has been a general recognition of the fact that his administration has been remarkably able, sagacious, comprehensive and successful. So far as his own action is concerned, there has been unimpeachable integrity, and, so far as his authority and powers have permitted him, he has ceaselessly labored to save his Department from all dishonest practices, and to shield it from the attacks of dishonest officials.

Instead of being assaulted for not taking an active part in the political campaign, and for refusing to use the patronage and the expenditures of his Department for party purposes, he ought rather, on these grounds, to receive the support of all who are interested in maintaining a sound Treasury.

Secretary McCULLOCH has always been fortunate in his personal and in his strictly official relations with Gen. GRANT. Even at the time of the War Department difficulty, when everybody in Washington was by the ears, he not only reframed from countenancing any of the measures that were intended to embarrass GRANT, but he adopted a course that was productive of the most satisfactory results. At that time, as will be remembered, President JOHNSON was extremely anxious to bring the War Office question to a practical test through its relations with the Treasury Department; and at one time a fatal rupture seemed imminent. In this trying emergency the Secretary's course was prompt and decisive. Assembling the heads of bureaus and his other subordinates, he announced to them that there was but one course, and that was to recognize the authority of the *de facto* Secretary of War, and pay such requisitions as might be made upon the Treasury. By this means the dangerous quarrel was prevented from coming to a deadlock, and in this way GRANT was relieved from some of the more serious embarrassments then incidental to his official position as General of the Army.

THE HOLY LAND.

The Palestine Fund, its Origin and Objects—Interesting Summary of Labors and Discoveries—An Appeal for Aid in Prosecuting the Work.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND,
No. 9 PALL MALL EAST,
LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg permission to use your valuable journal as the means of making known to some of the American friends of the Palestine Exploration Fund, the recent labors and discoveries made by our exploring party under Lieut. WARREN, of the Royal Engineers. The interest which at present exists in America in the Exploration Fund, is chiefly confined to that comparatively small class who have actually visited to Jerusalem. These carry away with them a lively recollection of the importance, actual and possible, of the work, and of the difficulties under which they are carried on. That great class comprehending all America—that is, all who are interested in the elucidation and illustration of Scripture, or in the verification of truth, and detecting falsehood in history—who should show interest in us, have not yet been directly appealed to, and are generally ignorant of the very existence of our Society.

The object of this letter is not to make an appeal to the American public. This, we hope, will be better done by our own friends in your country. I have now only to state that the objects proposed by the Society are the entire and thorough exploration of Palestine; the determination, once for all, of the sacred sites; the scientific observation and description of the climate, meteorology, fauna and flora, of Palestine, and the excavation of those great accumulations of rubbish under which we must search for the real settlement of the many questions in Jewish archæological lore. But I wish to convey to those Americans—not by any means a small number—who have made the acquaintance of Lieut. WARREN, have been down his shafts, and felt their way along his passages and galleries, the sense which society entertains of their sympathy and support, and the strong desire which we have of maintaining their interest by sending them our reports, letters and plans.

The Palestine Exploration Fund was started in 1865. It numbers among its committee the distinguished names—known as well on your side of the Atlantic as on ours—of Rawlinson, Murchisson, Owen, Pusey, Stanley, Alford, Temple, Tristram, Norman MacLeod, Costa, Layard, Panizzi and Gilbert Scott. The first expedition was conducted by Capt. WILSON, of the Royal Engineers. He surveyed the country about the Lake of Tiberias; determined the watershed between Banias (Dan) and Mount Tabor; fixed the sites of upward of forty places in Palestine, between Baalbec on the north and Hebron on the south.

He was succeeded by Lieut. WARREN, of the same corps, who, with a staff of three or four sappers and a body of fellaheen for excavating, has been principally employed in and around Jerusalem.

The discoveries made hitherto may be summed up briefly. The south wall of the sacred area, Haram El Shereef, within which stood the temple, has been explored to the very foundations. It is found that in one place the wall was no less than 180 feet high. At the lowest point of the wall, which is now determined to be also the lowest point of the Tyropœon Valley, he discovered a small passage which he explored for some 50 feet, of very ancient construction, and evidently intended to carry off superfluous water. Previously to this discovery it had been supposed that the lowest point was the southwest angle of the wall where was the great arch, known as Robinson's Arch. Visitors to Jerusalem will remember the spring of the old arch at this point. They will be gratified to learn that all the conjectures with reference to what formerly stood there, have been abundantly verified. Not only was there a splendid arch crossing the Tyropœon Valley at this point—the span of which was forty feet across—and the voussoirs and ruins of which now lie buried in the *débris*, but beneath this old arch, covered over with a pavement, built presumably to cover these ruins, lie the stones of an arch older still, perhaps the arch built by Solomon himself. The complete investigation of this arch has been a long and costly undertaking, but its importance is very great.

On the east side of the Haram wall lies the valley of the Hedron. Lieut. WARREN, by a series of shafts and borings, has ascertained that the present bed of the stream is no less than forty feet higher than the old bed—the bed having been raised by the enormous masses of *débris* and ruins that have been hurled over into the valley. By the last letter from Jerusalem we received a plan of the system of chambers discovered at "Wilson's Arch," higher up on the western wall, near the "Wailing Place" of the Jews. Lieut. WARREN has discovered at a depth of some fifty feet below the surface of the ground a vast system of chambers and passages. These chambers, whose use has not yet been decided, are mostly about twelve feet square, vaulted and filled up with rubbish or with water. About eighteen have been opened, of which it is conjectured that two or three are of Saracenic origin and the rest of Jewish. They branch off right and left along a great passage. This has been followed up for a distance of 250 feet; its destination being yet uncertain, and its use problematical. Perhaps, however, it was a secret passage for troops. This discovery is intensely interesting, and may lead to singular and most important results.

It would occupy too much of your time if I were to dwell on the many minor points of interest. They are all to be found in our reports and letters, copies of which I shall be most happy to send any of our friends in America who may wish to have them.

This, indeed, is the main object of my letter. I wish to let our friends and subscribers on your side of the water know that they have a claim upon us which we shall be most happy and willing to meet. Our office is at No. 9 Pall Mall East, London. Here we have been found out already by several Americans. Here the Society receives all letters, communications and subscriptions. From this office I shall be very glad to send copies of our reports and plans to any one who will write to me for them. Subscriptions will be acknowledged in your columns, as well as in the *Times* of London.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, faithfully yours,
THE SECRETARY OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Freaks of a Crazy Man—Circumstantial Evidence.

From the Hartford Times, Oct. 3.

Yesterday noon, when the New-York express train for this City was between North Haven and Wallingford stations, the engineer saw a man, in his shirt sleeves, dart out of the woods near the road, and place something, wrapped in a newspaper, on the track. It was too late to stop the train and the pilot struck the obstacle, which proved to be a heavy railroad iron bar, with great force, knocking it fifty feet, and breaking the pilot. On arriving here, word was given to the Police, and Chief CHAMBERLAIN sent down Officer COSGROVE to investigate, having a full description of the man, color of pantaloons, hair, &c. He found a man whose dress, in every particular, corresponded with the description, and whose bare foot exactly fitted the track left by the would-be destroyer. He was brought to this city and committed for examination. To-day, as the same train came along again, the same man who placed the bar on the track yesterday again darted out of the same place, and throwing his arms above his head, stood and let the engine strike him. He was badly hurt, but not killed.

He proves to be a crazy man. He said the Lord told him to put the bar across the rail and the train would stop; and again, that it he stood in front of the engine it would stop for him. He was left in charge of Officer COSGROVE, and will be properly taken care of by his friends. But the evidence against the man who was kept last night in the station-house here was enough to send him to State Prison for life.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Question of Woman Suffrage in England—Striking the Names of Women from the Lists.

From the London Star, Sept. 21.

Could anything be less indicative of the "improved understanding" which, according to Mr. Justice FROUDE, is the legal attribute of our sex in this country, than the inconsistent consequences which have attended the presence on the register of ladies' names, against which no objection was made? In the East Riding of Yorkshire there were three female names on the list returned by the overseers. In the parish of Ashford, in East Kent, there were thirty-three. In neither case was any objection taken, and in both cases the revising barristers considered it their duty to pass the names. But this was precisely the reverse of what occurred in other places. Sometimes an apparently feminine name has been struck off, though doubts were suggested, and not removed, as to the person so denoted being a woman. And in one instance a barrister rushed with the avidity of a scalping red Indian at the register directly he saw a lady's name on it, and exclaiming, "Hallo! she's out," struck his pen through the name with a flourish of barbarous triumph. This ungallant and unjudicial proceeding is not the worst recorded in the first week's chronicles of the revising courts. The borough of Leeds rejoices in the services of Mr. CAMPBELL FOSTER. A Quaker lady claimed a vote in the Court presided over by this learned gentleman, and he was guilty of two very glaring improprieties. In the first place he seemed to consider the occurrence an opportunity for displaying a great deal of stale learning and spurious wit, and then, having most elaborately contested the claim, *fined the claimant because it was frivolous.* That the claim was not frivolous was sufficiently proved by the care with which Mr. FOSTER met and disposed of it; but that much of his own judgment was frivolous enough to incur a much heavier fine than he had power to inflict will not be doubted by any one who wades through its laborious jocosities. Some of them, indeed, were hardly decent. Considering it was a lady, and a Quaker lady, who made the application, it was, to say the least, in eccentric taste for Mr. CAMPBELL FOSTER to say in her presence that "it would be turning our laws and our Constitution and everything that belonged to it into something like ridicule if it was announced upon the eve of our Lady Chancellor of the Exchequer bringing forth her financial statement, she had just been confined of a fine boy, or that the Prime Minister was unable to answer some important question because at the moment she was in the lobby nursing her baby." This unlawyerlike escapade provoked the claimant to remind the revising barrister that he was bound to administer the law in sensible language, and not with frivolous constructions. Most people will think the lady had the best of the encounter, although a barrister's understanding is presumably "improved" beyond the superiority which Mr. Justice FROUDE's law attributed to the average man.

The infliction of a fine of ten shillings for prosecuting an ill-judged and utterly-valueless claim was simply a folly. Revising barristers are empowered to allow costs to voters frivolously objected to, and those costs go to the person so annoyed; but we believe no barrister can mulct a claimant; certainly the penalty cannot be enforced, and no destination is provided for the money, if it is paid. This proceeding was contrary to all precedents, and, if it had not been condemned by the barrister's virtual acknowledgment of the importance of the question, would have been sufficiently discredited by the fact that elsewhere cases had been granted on the point for appeals to the Court of Common Pleas. What the decision of that Court will be there can be little doubt. We anticipate, and beyond question the promoters of female suffrage anticipate, an adverse judgment. But the question of public policy will then arise, and after the discussions in the revising courts female suffrage *will have to be dealt with by Parliament as a subject of grave and pressing importance.* Mr. MILL's able speech exhausted the argument when the question was before the House of Commons during the Reform bill debates, and seventy-five members gave their adhesion to his opinions. Whether women ought or ought not to vote, a question on which seventy-five members of Parliament have so pronounced *cannot be laughed out of existence*; and it is the less likely to disappear from the political scene now that the "improved understanding" of revising barristers has proved so incapable of treating it with respectable consistency and acumen.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

His Opinion of Lee and Beauregard—His Political Position.

A friend of Gen. ROSECRANS, probably DON PIATT, writes for the Cincinnati *Commercial* an account of an interview with him, the material portion of which is contained in the following extract:

"Well, General," I said, "your kind nature has permitted some bad advisers to get you in a false position before the public, in the Lee and Beauregard affair."

"I may be in a false position, but I had no advisers, good, bad or indifferent. I never saw a single politician about the matter, before or after. It struck me that those men who had won the confidence of the South, during the war, and held that confidence worthily, might be induced, if properly approached, to use that influence to pave the way to peace and reconciliation, and so I tried it on. That is all."

"But now that it is over—taking LEE's cold, shallow response to your earnest letter—do you not think that he is a weak man, too weak for such a task?"

"In some respects he is weak, without being a weak man. In the field he was slow, cautious and tenacious, but lacked the mental qualities to provide for unforseen obstacles. In civil life he is without experience, and suffers from the same mental defects that accompanied him in the field. But he is an honorable, high-toned gentleman, and has, above all others, the love and admiration of his people."

"But what's the good of that, if, with all his power, he permits WADE HAMPTON & Co. to lead the masses into trouble?"

"WADE HAMPTON & Co. are not the leaders. They bluster and roar, but the men of the army, especially the young men, are the real leaders, and if we want to effect any positively good result we must appeal to and use that class."

"I don't see any good in appealing to them, when the result of that appeal is the weak, washy, informal, pulverizing response, such as LEE gives."

"You don't know the man, Colonel; he is an earnest, deep-feeling man, and loves his country. While he was speaking to me of the condition of the South and his hopes and fears, tears came to his eyes."

"Pity he didn't put them in his letter. Don't BEAUREGARD strike you as a weak man?"

"By the side of LEE," said Gen. ROSECRANS, "certainly. Take him alone, however, and he strikes you as quick, ready and incisive—well, a man of the world, a good business character, a smart, active Frenchman. But with LEE he dwindles. LEE says shut the door, and BEAUREGARD shuts the door."

"It will be a long time before such men control the turbulent passions of the South, and quiet down the deadly hate created by long partisanship, and heated to a white heat by the late war."

"There you mistake," responded the General. "The South has not got that deadly hate you speak of. The South fought it out to the bitter end, and, like all good fighters, expended its hate. But the South is being tortured, worried, annoyed to the death by designing legislation—I mean dishonest legislation—and those infamous carpet-baggers and scalawags. It is like a dog annoyed with flies—he twitches his tail, and stamps and bites and even kicks; and we say the horse is vicious and must be killed. What cursed blindness and folly."

"That is a happy illustration, whether correct or not. But I must say that, in the fearful condition of the South, there appears to be something more than an attempt to get rid of this. Assassination and church-burning, when it comes to be a general practice, requires severe handling."

To this the General said: "Be as severe as you please, but be careful to be just. You must look to the solid interest of the South, and, providing for that, we can control the people. The South is poor—wholly poor—no one who has not been to it can realize the prostration and want of the South. Society has been upturned, trade is at a stand-still, planting is paralyzed. I saw a gentleman on the train, as I came home, who, previous to the war, was worth at least $200,000. He is now baggage-master on the train, and said to me cheerfully that he had once seen better times, but now was down to hard knocks for bread and butter."

"Yes, of course; but what's the remedy, even supposing LEE & Co. would lend a helping hand? What can we do?"

"Undo all the hasty, ill-advised, dishonest legislation. Hand the States over to themselves, only providing that the results of the war shall be recognized."

"But," I said, "there's the rub. To hand the States over to the people of the States, you must include all the people, and that takes in the negro. Now, LEE & Co. never will consent to negro voting."

"LEE will not, probably, but BEAUREGARD will. He is in favor of it, and so expressed himself to me. A great majority of these men favor it—provided the negro can be prepared, by education, to exercise the privilege."

"Well, General, we will hand over the States to the people of the States as soon as the negro is educated. We cannot give the only loyal citizens into the power of the disloyal, after we have stirred up a deadly animosity between the two. The negro is as well advised as the people in the north, white."

"I am in favor of a qualified ballot," said Gen. ROSECRANS. "Restrict it to those who can read and write, be they black or be they white."

"This carries you off the platform, General, of the men you are popularly supposed to support, and it ought to be known that you are no advocate of the policy."

"No one, certainly, believes that I sustain Mr. JOHNSON?"

"The belief is entertained, and honestly entertained, by many; I may say that it is the general understanding—and it is reasonable. Men say that immediately following your appointment to our most important diplomatic position, you hasten to Virginia, and draw from men of a wide influence an opinion prejudicial to the Republican Party."

"I care nothing," said Gen. ROSECRANS, with some warmth, to this suggestion, "what people think or say. I only know that they do me great injustice. I received this appointment without even my knowledge. I was confirmed in the same way. I had really strong inducements held out to me in California to come into the support of Mr. JOHNSON. But, poor as I was, no office could tempt me to give my aid to what I considered erroneous."

* * *

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "We have excellent authority for saying that HORATIO SEYMOUR has given up the contest, and freely tells his Democratic friends in private that he has not the faintest hope of an election."

FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

The Second Discourse Delivered by Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer at Christ Church.

"The Pillar and Ground of the Truth."—1st. Tim., iii., 15.

In accordance with the promise at the close of last Sunday's sermon, I am to speak to you of the Catholic Church. Two points are before me, viz.: first, to show briefly what the Catholic Church is; and secondly, to show that we are a part of that Church. The word "Catholic" has its own, that is to say, its proper meaning. It has been used, in various languages, to convey this meaning, for 1,800 years. But there is an inclination among the Sects to foist upon it a new meaning, not its own; to give it the meaning of "universal" in a certain vague sense, and then to say, "Oh, we are all Catholics." The fact is, it really expresses a large and glorious idea; Protestants know it, and therefore desire the word for their own. But it is doubtful whether the 275,000,000 of Catholics will permit the fifty or sixty millions of Protestants to change its meaning for their own purposes. Depend upon it that when a Protestant utters the language of the Catholic Creed, and says, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church," he does not mean what that phrase was written to mean, and has meant for centuries, and honestly means to-day. There is a mental reservation within him. But there is this comfort, even though Protestants steal the name, they can never wipe out that mighty thing of which, since the opening of the Christian era, it has been the title. However, when we leave names and come to things, we find persons even in the Church who glory in that which is known under the term "Protestant;" and such persons would triumphantly ask, "What! is not our Church 'Protestant?' Are we not the *Protestant* Episcopal Church?" In part reply to such I make this preliminary remark, viz., that the term "Protestant Episcopal" has never been formally adopted as a title for our Church. It is barely possible that I have overlooked the supposed fact of such adoption, but I hardly think it can be so. As nearly as I can find, the title stole in upon us like a thief in the night. What appears to be the history of the case? Why, the title of the Prayer Book of the Church of England was "The Book of Common Prayer, &c., of *The Church*, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland." That is to say, "The Prayer Book of *The Church—of God's Church* in England." This title recognized that there was only one Church. Very well, before the Revolution it was the same in America. After the Revolution it became necessary for the Church—for God's Church—to have a Prayer Book suited to its wants in America as an independent nation. A General Convention was held here. That Convention expressly declared that in whatever it did, it was "far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine." Now, that Convention was an exceedingly small body; for the Church in America almost died during the Revolution. But before the Convention was held, several preliminary meetings of churchmen convened. The calls for these meetings were issued by irresponsible persons; and in those calls those private individuals—those irresponsible persons designated the Church as the "Protestant Episcopal Church," as though God had a dozen other different kinds of churches. It was their mere notion to call it so. Very naturally (considering the times) the same name, having thus been brought out, was used in all the subsequent letters that passed to and fro concerning the movement, and was continued in the summons for the first General Convention. It was used by the few individual members of that Convention in their speeches, it got into resolutions they offered and into other documents that were adopted by the Convention. It continued its stealthy advance and got on to the title-page of the Bitual that was adopted. Who put it there? What printer, what private member of the committee, was unauthorized person? In vain have I searched the records of those early days to find that the Convention ever adopted the title-page to the Prayer Book. Thus it has secured a tacit sanction as a title, or rather I should perhaps be more accurate in saying a tacit *acceptance* as a title; but I repeat it was never formally adopted as such by the Church in her corporate capacity. The fact is, the question concerning a proper title for the Church never came up. The very utmost that can be said is that the title has only had a mere *quasi* adoption. But the question is up now fairly and squarely; and it is for us to consider whether we ought any longer tacitly to sanction the title by putting forth every new official document in the name of the "Protestant Episcopal" Church. The name has wrought us untold harm and loss. It has falsified our position in the eyes of the public. It has identified us with those who hate our discipline and vital principles, our doctrine of succession, our non-recognition of man-made ministries, our non-reception of their "ordinance" of the Lord's Supper at their hands, our real presence of Christ in the Blessed Eucharist, our baptismal regeneration, our natural sympathies with the Greek Church, which they regard as only one step less removed than Rome. It has fostered within us a Puritan, a strictly Protestant and un-Church sentiment, which has at last come out in a pink-covered pamphlet, asking whether there are not Catholic (the writer calls it "Romanizing") germs in the Prayer Book; a pamphlet which admits that those who hold sound Church sentiments are to us the exception, and which, if it has been all along true to their Prayer Book, the "precious" Prayer Book,) and true to their Church, and which proves in most masterly way that if the Prayer Book is to suit the sentiments of the other, the so-called "Evangelical" party, it must be altered very materially. Now, what is Protestantism, and what is Catholicism? Before we shall be able to tell very easily whether our Church is Catholic or Protestant. Of course I cannot answer these great questions in one discourse. I beg you to note, moreover, that it is not my present purpose to prove that the Catholic view is true; this would open up too wide a field; but merely to give a general idea of what Catholicism is as contrasted with Protestantism. The day is past for us longer to talk about "High Church" and "Low Church." The battle has widened out on to a larger field. The real struggle has larger scope. We have got to come up out of mere Anglicanism to the high standard of Catholicism. As Protestantism is mere incipient Rationalism, the first duty of Catholicism is to throttle it; we must clear the field first, that the grand, the only real struggle, may be set between Catholicism and Rationalism itself. Now, I desire to say this first, viz.: there are certain views held in the Roman Church which are not Catholic, that is to say, are not held by the Catholic Church; and yet Rome is a Catholic Church. This may seem a strange, perhaps a self-contradictory statement to you; but I hope to make it clear by-and-by. And there are certain views held in the Greek Church, and certain other views held by our Church, which are not Catholic; and yet the GREEK and the Anglican are both Catholic Churches.

I remark, first, then, Protestantism founds the Church on the Bible, making the Bible prior. On the other hand, Catholicism rests the Bible on the Church, making the Church prior. Ask a Protestant what he believes first, Church or Bible? and he will say, "Bible;" which he believes *because* of the other? and he will say, "I believe in a Church, because I believe in the Bible." "You start, then, with the Bible?" "Yes." "But how do you know the Bible is the word of God?" "Why, I know it because I say Scripture is given by inspiration of God." "But, my friend, the question is *what* Scripture? how do you know that these sixty-six books are the Scripture? Why is 'Solomon's Song' scripture, and not the 'Book of Wisdom?' Why the Epistle of St. Jude, and not the 'Epistle of St. Clement?' Where do you find in the Bible an inspired list of canonical books?" and if there were such list, how could you know that that list itself was inspired? If you fall back for aid on the Holy Apostles, you find them quoting the 'Book of Enoch' and displaying familiarity with 'Wisdom' and 'Ecclesiasticus,' and even quoting passages from the heathen poets." The Protestant has no answer, or he may take refuge in the remark that he believes the Bible on account of its evidences. "But have you ever personally examined those evidences to see if they are sound?" "No; but others have, and so, the Bible being generally accepted, I accept it." And after a series of questions, you find, you, too, have no answer. There you shall see others—two hundred and fifty millions—differing with us, alas! in some things, (but by no means hopelessly differing,) but one with us substantially in the acceptance of that great creed, that great view of Christianity as a system, which is so different from the Protestant, which has been set forth by the whole Catholic Church; one with us in owning allegiance to the same apostolically descended ministry; one with us in admitting the same idea of the Church as an organic Body united to the Lord, Her Head, by the same baptism, and fed with Him at the same altar. Remember then, "Catholic" does not mean any part. That ministry only is Catholic which we all agree in the only authoritative, the Apostolic; that faith only is Catholic which we all agree upon in common; everything over and above is partial, local, and not Catholic. Those sacraments only are Catholic which all agree upon. Remember, then, that Rome, though a Catholic Church, is not the Catholic Church; and that we, though a Catholic, are not the Catholic Church. Remember that we must go deeper and broader to find the Catholic Church, down on to the great foundation where for all three stand, down out of the differences between the brothers and on to the unity of the family. Brethren, just there is the ground upon which we stand as Catholics; not as Romanists, not as Greeks, not anger as mere Anglicans, still less as local "Episcopalians," but in harmony with our great fundamentals, our ministry, our faith and our sacraments, as Catholics. Remember this difference is something bigger, longer in time, and larger in space than the "Episcopal Church" so called; that our Church as a national body must be in subordination to the great authoritative Catholic Church—its views in subordination to Her greater views. Remember, finally, that no doctrine is binding upon us all, which the whole Church, with which the Lord promised to be, has set forth; and those practices and that ritual which are sympathetic, not with those who hate our fundamental principles; but on the other hand, with whatever has been universal in the Church Catholic; and are sympathetic not with that mere intellectual presence of Christ which Protestantism upholds, but with that real and actual (more real because spiritual) presence of Christ which the Church has claimed and set forth to the world through all ages, and which the Lord Christ promised to His Church, and gave, when he said, "This is my body."

centuries. I find it diminishing as I go back. I trace it continuously down and into the first century. I find it passing down deeper than the New Testament. I find it earlier than the date of the New Testament) resting back into the holy Apostles and Christ, and I find that they, upon whom the Church thus rests back as a basis, are surrounded by a glory of miracles and other positive attestations that they are from God and act authoritatively. I find, in fact, that God was with them, nay, that God himself came down and became man to be not the founder of something different and distinct from Himself, but the very beginning and continuous life of that Church, just as the individuality that is in the infant continues through and pervades its subsequent life. I find that God, when He became man and thus created the Church in and on Himself, and as an inseparable part of Himself, imparted to it the Truth, gave it authority to teach that Truth to all the world, and promised to continue with it till the end of time, guiding it infallibly. Thus I have the Church resting back not on the New Testament, but resting back behind the New Testament, on no less than the Truth Incarnate Himself. If Christ is in and through the Church as its very life and soul, then of course she cannot err. And if, on the other hand, the Church can err, then the Incarnate Truth cannot pervade her. So you must either have an infallible Church, or a Church without Christ. And Protestantism can take either horn of the dilemma it likes. To have an infallible Church, I must have that on which it rests, and which ever after pervades it, to be no less and no other than the Truth Incarnate. And, furthermore, I find myself forced to believe that Jesus Christ, who founded the Church, and promised to be with it, was the Truth Incarnate, because I find, behind Him in time, a glorious series of prophecies that such a Being should come, converging toward Him out of long prior ages, and centering at last upon Him. We do not reason in a circle. We do not prove the New Testament by the Church and then the Church by the New Testament. The Bible is a revelation of divine mysteries, but this visible Church—running back with continuous life behind the New Testament, and on to a basis which is itself surrounded by a glory of miracles—is a historic fact; and, if the Bible were to-day wiped out of existence, could be traced back like any other stupendous and patent fact in the world's career. Now, during the first hundred years or more of the existence of this Church, many gospels and epistles were written to her. And she, already in existence before them, and already having the promise that the Incarnate Truth who was in her would guide her infallibly, selects certain ones out of the multitude of documents written to her, binds them into a New Testament, preserves them and hands them on to me as the infallible Word of God. Thus I have either an infallible Word of God, resting on an infallible Church, which itself, as a historic fact, rests on the Truth Incarnate, who surrounded Himself with a glory of miracles when He came, to give me notice that He had come; or I have nothing under the sun that I can trust in as a Bible. The very infallibility of the Bible demands the infallibility of the Church; the two stand or fall together. Now, beloved, the Church was to be the pillar and ground of the truth, the keeper of the Word, as an invaluable deposit for all time. Let us see, then, whether Protestantism is trustworthy in this respect; whether it has kept the Word. Are sacraments in the Bible, Baptism, the Holy Communion, orders? Yes. Well, are Quakers Protestants? Yes. But they have given up sacraments. Protestantism has let a portion of the Word slip out then at that hole. Is Confirmation in the Bible? Yes. Well, are Presbyterians and Congregationalists and Baptists Protestants? Yes. But they do not believe in Confirmation, and do not practice it. Protestantism has let another portion slip out then at that hole. Is the old Testament a part of the Bible? Yes. Are Unitarians Protestants? Yes. But Unitarians as a body think very little of the Old Testament; they have dropped it to all intents and purposes as an effete portion of the Bible, or more than some of them do it. So Protestantism has let a portion slip out at that hole. Are the Parkerite-Unitarians Protestants? Yes. Well, are the Epistles a portion of God's infallible Word to us? Yes. But Parkerites say they are not. So Protestantism has let another portion slip out at that hole. Now take the balance of the Bible, namely, the four Gospels. Are they a part of God's word to us? Yes. But is the Church up here on Fortieth-street Protestant? Yes; but its pastor writes and teaches in last August's magazine that the four Gospels are fables born of the heated and wonder-loving imagination of centuries subsequent to Jesus, and that as far as the actual Jesus that lived, a true record of him is hopelessly lost to history. So Protestantism has let a portion of the Bible, and the balance of it slip out at that hole. Now on the other hand does the Greek Church hold to the whole Bible? Yes. Does the Roman? Yes. Does the Anglican? Yes; and when Colenso rises to say the Word of God is not the Bible, but is somewhere scattered round in it, nobody can tell where, the Anglican Church rises in all its national parts and ejects him as a heretic. That, then, which is the pillar and ground of the truth, the keeper of the Bible, is Catholicism only. The Church, then, which the Protestant's Bible speaks to him of, cannot be his Protestantism, but that vast organic body he so much hates, of which the Greek, the Anglican and the Roman are parts. That Church, according to promise, has not erred as a whole, however its parts may each have errors of its own. And all that we want in the great Catholic reformation of to-day is for the three parts mutually and lovingly to point out each others' errors, as they are beginning to do, and for each of the three to look candidly at its own; remembering that God has not promised infallibility to any one part, however large, any more than He has to any one individual, but only to the whole in their united, corporate and historic capacity. And that, therefore, any part, whether the Roman, the Greek nor the Anglican, when acting alone, is liable to err. And that no part—neither the Roman, the Greek or the Anglican—has the right to set up its peculiar dogmas and impose them as catholic truth on its sister parts. When the whole Catholic Church speaks again, then it will do for us to listen. Then we must listen. Now, as a whole, she has spoken in times past; she has spoken through her six General Councils and their creeds. She stands in the past speaking to us through her consenting voice uttering the Incarnate, the doctrine of Baptism the "other sacraments," as our Homily expresses it, and the glorious garments and stately forms that befit their administration. Protestantism cares nothing for all this—one hates it—she cares not for those General Councils, she has not the instinct of Catholicism down humbly to learn. And if you would test whether our Church is Protestant or Catholic, mark how she accepts the creed of those councils, guards it as too sacred to be touched, makes her children repeat it often, and, when leaning over the death-bed, tells them that she will rehearse to them the articles of the Christian faith "lest they should know whether they do believe as Christian men should or not." I find that the subject is large, and that my time is rapidly passing, while I have but skirmished on the borders of the great topic. Should I take up a second point, it would prolong this discourse unduly. I must therefore postpone the second point, and beg to continue and close the sermon with a thought suggested by what I have said above. One of the ablest of our American clergy said, not long since, (he did not express his thought in the same language, but it is substantially the same idea that we have all of us been saying for years,) "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church." But what have we been meaning all along? We have been meaning something very like this viz.: I believe in the Holy Catholic Church—that is to say from the year 33 to the year 100, *entirely*. I believe in the Holy Catholic Church from the year 100 to the year 600, *to a certain degree*. I believe in the Holy Catholic Church from the year 600 to the year 1500, *not at all*. I believe in the Holy Catholic Church from the year 1500 to the present time—that is to say, *in my portion of it*. But, Beloved, that is not the Holy Catholic Church of your creed. We belong to a local Church: and we have been in the habit of calling the Anglican *the* Church; as though it were the whole. That portion has called herself *the* Church, as though he were the whole; and the Greeks have called themselves *the* Church, as though they were the whole. But what is all this but the spirit of mere sectarianism broken out in the great Church Catholic, not the Catholic spirit. Let us combine with our friends, who are coming in Rome and in the East, for a great Catholic reformation, under which local errors shall be eliminated from each and every part. We have called each other hard names long enough. A family is an organic unit still, though the brothers are at sword's points; God made the unity, and human passion cannot break it. We have lived in hostility and hate to each other long enough. How much have we gained by calling Rome Anti-Christ, and how much has she gained by calling us heretics? It is high time we tried something else. Silence in the household, and peace! and let us see calmly what the matter is. The Catholic National Churches have a common basis of unity. Protestantism has none. And surely we have none with Protestantism. Of all places the Catholic Church is the last for the narrow, bigoted spirit of sectarianism. We, I say, belong to a local Church; but go up upon the hilltops and look out, and, lo! another. There you shall see others—two hundred and fifty millions—differing with us, alas! in some things, (but by no means hopelessly differing,) but one with us substantially in the acceptance of that great creed, that great view of Christianity as a system, which is so different from the Protestant, which has been set forth by the whole Catholic Church; one with us in owning allegiance to the same apostolically descended ministry; one with us in admitting the same idea of the Church as an organic Body united to the Lord, Her Head, by the same baptism, and fed with Him at the same altar. Remember then, "Catholic" does not mean any part. That ministry only is Catholic which we all agree in the only authoritative, the Apostolic; that faith only is Catholic which we all agree upon in common; everything over and above is partial, local, and not Catholic. Those sacraments only are Catholic which all agree upon. Remember, then, that Rome, though a Catholic Church, is not the Catholic Church; and that we, though a Catholic, are not the Catholic Church. Remember that we must go deeper and broader to find the Catholic Church, down on to the great foundation where for all three stand, down out of the differences between the brothers and on to the unity of the family. Brethren, just there is the ground upon which we stand as Catholics; not as Romanists, not as Greeks, not anger as mere Anglicans, still less as local "Episcopalians," but in harmony with our great fundamentals, our ministry, our faith and our sacraments, as Catholics. Remember this difference is something bigger, longer in time, and larger in space than the "Episcopal Church" so called; that our Church as a national body must be in subordination to the great authoritative Catholic Church—its views in subordination to Her greater views. Remember, finally, that no doctrine is binding upon us all, which the whole

Soutter and others; the ground of claim being that this stock belonged to that division, and not to the Western, and was covered by this Bronson and Soutter mortgage and others. The description of the rolling stock in each of the mortgages was substantially the same, and is as follows: "And, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all other equipments of every kind and description which have already been or may hereafter be procured for or used on said road, &c." Each of the three mortgages mentioned were made subject, in express terms, to the lien of all prior mortgages on the road. When the question came before this Court on the bill and demurrer a majority of the Court held it sufficiently appeared by the facts set forth in the bill, and which were admitted by the demurrer, that the rolling stock belonged to the Eastern Division, by some division or assignment of it, or, if not, it sufficiently appeared in the foreclosure and sale of the mortgage on the Western Division in the District Court of the United States, and under which the defendant derived title, that the Court had decided the stock belonged to the Eastern Division, and hence the complainant, the Minnesota Company, as owner of the equity of redemption, claimed it had made out a title to it. The demurrer was, of course, overruled, and the cause remanded to the Court below for further proceedings. On the cause coming down to that Court, leave was given to the defendant to answer, which was put in accordingly, and to which there was a replication, and the parties went to their proofs. A large amount of testimony was taken on both sides, which is in the record, and the cause is now before us on the pleadings and proofs. The bill was dismissed in the Court below on account of a division of opinion between the Judges. It is here on appeal by the complainant, the Minnesota Company. The proofs show that the rolling stock in dispute was purchased by the funds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company; that it was placed and used on the entire line of the road, embracing both divisions, and that no division of the stock had ever been made by the Company between the two divisions, but was purchased out of the common funds, and used on the whole line for the common benefit. The mortgage on the Western Division was the oldest, and to which was attached priority of lien on the road by its very terms. It is manifest, therefore, if there was nothing else in the case, that an interest in and right to the use of the rolling stock became vested in the defendant, the St. Paul Company, by the foreclosure of this mortgage and purchase, under which it acquired title to the Western Division. It is insisted, however, that the right and title to this rolling stock were adjudicated to the Eastern Division by the Court in the foreclosure suit, which opinion was entertained by a majority of the Court as the case was presented in the bill and admitted by the demurrer. The question comes before us now, however, in a different aspect, after answer, replication and proofs, and several matters which were stated in the bill and admitted by the demurrer have been denied and disproved by the proofs. One of these matters, namely, the division of the rolling stock and assignment of the portion in question to the Eastern Division, has already been referred to and explained. Another, and most material matter, is the action of the Court in the foreclosure suit, and alleged adjudication of this stock in the same to the Eastern Division, which is denied in the answer, and all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the question, very fully presented in the proofs, and upon which it is the opinion of a majority of the Court that no such adjudication took place; that, on the contrary, the order of sale in the foreclosure suit included this rolling stock; also the advertisement of the Marshal, his report of the sale, and the confirmation of the same. It is true that there is some obscurity in one or two of the preliminary orders in the foreclosure proceedings, but we think they have been explained by the proofs in the case, and the more full examination of all the orders made therein by the Court. An instance is the order of the Court May 7, 1863, soon after the order of confirmation of the sale, which was supposed to indicate the understanding of the Court according to the interpretation of the complainant. It now appears that it was not intended as a final order, but temporary, providing for the custody of the property during the time allowed the Minnesota Company to prepare an answer to resist the application by the St. Paul Company for the possession of this rolling stock. The final order was not made till the 12th of June, in which this rolling stock was ordered to be delivered to the St. Paul Company, subject to other previous liens on the same; and it now appears also, that no rolling stock was ever delivered under the orders of 7th May, but was delivered under that of the 12th June. Our conclusion is that the foreclosure of the mortgage of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company of the 31st of December, 1856, to Bronson, Soutter and Knapp, which included the rolling stock in question, a right to the use of this stock on the road passed to the St. Paul Company under the foreclosure and organization of the Company in pursuance thereof. The decree of the Court below must therefore be affirmed. It appears that a second supplemental bill was filed by the complainant, the Minnesota Company, against the same defendant, setting up, among other things, a right to the rolling stock in controversy in the first, and also a right, as against the St. Paul Company, to compensation for the use of said rolling stock running on the Western Division. There are also many allegations in the bill charging the St. Paul Company with a breach of the original charter in the construction of a road for the purpose of disconnecting the Western from the Eastern Division, and interrupting a through line from La Crosse to Milwaukee. It is quite apparent that the matters set forth in this bill are not the subject of a supplemental bill. The first supplemental bill set up a claim to the rolling stock under the decree in the original suit of foreclosure of the mortgage. The present bill is filled with matters of complaint, which have occurred since the original decree of foreclosure and sale, and which have no necessary connection with that decree, such as a claim for the use of the rolling stock, the right to which was in litigation in the first supplemental bill, and in respect to which no right could be set up for the use of it until the title had been determined in its favor; and as it respects the portion of the bill relating to the violation of the charter and attempt to divert the travel and interrupt the through line in running the road, the matter could have no possible connection with the original bill or decree, of which this is claimed as supplemental. The Court below was therefore right in dismissing the bill. Decree affirmed; cause remanded to Court below. The cross-bill, also, to the first supplemental bill, which was founded on a second mortgage given by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company to Bronson, Soutter and Knapp, which was in the nature of a further assurance concerning the rolling stock, was properly dismissed. As the effect of dismissing the supplemental bill was to affirm the right of the St. Paul Company to the use of the rolling stock on the Western Division, on the ground that it was covered by the first mortgage, and which we have affirmed, the cross-bill was useless and of no effect. Decree affirmed; cause remanded to Court below.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY—ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES—PROOF OF DEBT.

In the Matter of Oscar H. Clough, a Bankrupt.—On the return day of an order to show cause why the bankrupt in this case should not be discharged, a proof of debt was filed by a creditor who was not mentioned in the bankrupt's schedule, and had not appeared at any previous time, although the case had been pending for over a year. The bankrupt, through his attorney, denied the debt, and objected to the proof of the debt being received, on the ground of not being "duly proved." The said creditor did not make application to have his damage assessed, though notified by the Register at the time the proof was filed, that being for unliquidated damages, the amount should be fixed by assessment, but pronounced himself satisfied to let it remain as it was. The Register held that the objection of the bankrupt was well taken, that the proof of debt cannot stand as filed, and that the Court was not called on by law to order an assessment of damages, unless the creditor applied for the same.

The question was certified to the Court, and the Judge held that the views of the Register were correct.

In the Matter of Richard P. Rundle and Frederick W. Jones, Bankrupts.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This was a motion on behalf of the bankrupt to stay proceedings in a suit in the State Court. Schedule A to the petition in bankruptcy, sets forth the debt of $26,289 57 to George Rudge, Jr., as being in suit in the State Court, and states that the amount of the debt is contested. Whether the debt be or be not, as it is claimed to be by the creditor, a debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupts, or by their defalcation while acting in a fiduciary character, it is a debt provable under the act, (sections nineteen and thirty-three.) The twenty-first section provides that if the amount due to a creditor claiming a provable debt is in dispute, "the suit, by leave of the Court in Bankruptcy, may proceed to judgment, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, which amount may be proved in bankruptcy, but execution shall be stayed as aforesaid." I think this is a proper case in which to allow the suit in the State Court to proceed, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due. The bankrupts, by their answer in that suit, wholly deny the indebtedness alleged in the complaints in the suit. If it should be adjudged, as the result of the litigation in the suit, that there is no debt, the whole question will be disposed of. If a debt should be established, the question as to whether it will or will not be discharged by a discharge to be granted to the bankrupts, can be raised and disposed of, on a motion which can then be made to this Court, to stay execution on any judgment which may be recovered for the debt in the State Court.

Vose & McDaniel for the bankrupts; Weeks & Forster for the creditor.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Judge Hunt and a full Bench.

THE POSITION OF RECEIVERS—SET OFF—THE COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY LITIGATION.

George A. Osgood and another receiver, &c., vs. David Ogden, impleaded with others.—The defendant appellant in this case was a stockholder in the Columbian Insurance Company, and received $304 50 as his portion of the last dividend declared by that Company after it was, in fact, insolvent. The Company went into the hands of receivers on the 22d of January, 1866. Under the act providing that every stockholder receiving a dividend impairing the capital stock, shall be subject "to an individual liability to the creditors of said Company to the extent of such dividend received by him," the receivers brought an action to compel the stockholders to refund this dividend. The appellant had a claim for return premiums amounting to $135 19, arising before the appointment of a receiver and a claim for a loss prior to Jan. 1, but which, under the terms of the policy, did not become payable till about two months after the appointment of a Receiver, amounting to about $1,400. These or at least one of them the defendant claimed to set off under the statute providing that "where mutual credit has been given by a debtor and any other person, or mutual debts have subsisted between such debtor and any other person, the trustees may set-off such credit or debt, and pay the proportion, or receive the balance due."

The facts are admitted and the Court below gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claim on the argument that as to both debts there can be no offsets because they sue as representatives of the creditors (some of whom have been excluded from suits for the same purpose by this action for the benefit of all) and not in this suit as representatives of the Company, and therefore the debts claimed by the defendant are not "mutual debts," but that at any rate as to the larger claim it accrued after the dissolution of the Company, and was therefore not at any point of time a mutual debt.

The appellants claim that representing both the company and the creditors the claims come within the statute, one section expressly providing that "if the plaintiff be a trustee for any other, or if the suit be in the name of a plaintiff who has no real interest in the contract upon which the suit is founded; so much of a demand, existing against those whom the plaintiff represents, or for whose benefit the action is brought, may be set-off as will satisfy the plaintiff's debt, if the same might have been set off in an action brought by those beneficially interested."

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. Gerry for defendant, appellant. Mr. T. G. Shearman for plaintiffs, respondents.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES ON SHERIFF'S BONDS.

The People ex rel., Metcalf et al. vs. Stryker et al.—This was an action against the late Sheriff of Kings County and his sureties, upon his official bond. The relators obtained an order of arrest against one Harriman, which was issued to the defendant, Stryker, as Sheriff. He arrested Harriman, and let him go on bail. The relators excepted to the bail, who failed to justify. They obtained judgment against Harriman, and issued executions against his property and person without effect.

They then sued the Sheriff as bail and a verdict was taken, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term. Judgment was ordered on the verdict, and it was affirmed on appeal in this Court. Execution on the judgment against the Sheriff was issued, and returned unsatisfied, and personal notice of the judgment and demand of payment was given to him and the other defendants his sureties, and thereupon this action was commenced against him and his sureties on his official bond. On the trial, the plaintiffs had a verdict, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, which gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

The defendants, on the trial, offered to show that Harriman, when arrested, was insolvent, and hence the damage to the relators by his escape was only nominal; but their offer was rejected. The sureties now appeal. The argument on their behalf is, first, that the condition of the bond is that the Sheriff should "well and faithfully in all things perform and execute the duties of the office of Sheriff of the County of Kings, without fraud, deceit or oppression," that his failure to have bail justify was a waiver of a privilege, not misconduct in office, and merely made him liable as bail, and that, his bail being forfeited, his liability was individual, not official, and his failure to pay no breach of official duty, and hence his sureties are not liable on their official bond. Second, that the official bond is only intended to procure indemnity for *actual* loss, and the exclusion of evidence to show that the loss was merely nominal was mutual.

The respondents answer that the statute expressly provides that, "If a judgment be recovered against the Sheriff upon his liability as bail, and an execution thereon be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the same proceedings may be had on the official bond of the Sheriff to collect the deficiency, as in other cases of delinquency." That the action against the Sheriff was not for an escape, but as bail, and "that the original defendant is a beggar and a runaway—that property and body cannot be found—is always a necessary preliminary to the action against bail." Decision reserved.

Mr. Hand for defendants, appellants; Mr. E. C. Benedict for relators, respondents.

PRACTICE—WHAT JUDGMENT CAN BE RECOVERED BY A RECEIVER.

Charles B. Bostwick, Receiver, vs. William Mench, Assignee.—The plaintiff was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings on a judgment against Andrew Beiser for about $200, and commenced a suit against the appellant to set aside an assignment made to him by Beiser on the ground of fraud. The plaintiff succeeded, and obtained a judgment for $15,467 08, on which an allowance was made of $250. The main question raised by the appellant was that the recovery should not have been for more than enough to satisfy the judgment creditor's claim; that a recovery of the whole assigned fund led to the inconvenience and absurdity that $15,000 was directed to be paid to a man who had given security but for $500, and to the allowance of extra costs of $250, where the original claim was little over $200, and the code intended only an allowance of five per cent on the claim.

On the part of the respondent it was contended that this view would require the receiver to commence a new suit on every judgment obtained against the same person; that his appointment vested him with all the debtor's property for the benefit of all interested in it, and if he obtained more than was necessary, was under the control of the Court, who could, on proper application, give him proper instructions.

Mr. A. Boardman for defendant, appellant; Mr. C. B. Smith for plaintiff, respondent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 5.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE LITIGATION AMONG THE LOTTERY DEALERS—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—FURTHER STATEMENT OF FACTS.

John Morrissey vs. Zachariah E. Simmons et al.—The argument of this case was continued yesterday, when the case on the part of the defendants, Simmons, Stanley and others, was more fully developed. The defendant Simmons makes the statement to the effect that in December, 1865, Mr. B. Wood, one of the defendants, with money borrowed for that purpose from Morrissey, purchased the interest of Simmons in the lottery business, which then amounted to twenty-nine shares. Simmons, when he sold these shares to Wood, was wholly unaware that Morrissey was to be in any way interested in the purchase, nor was the fact known to any of the other parties in the lottery concern. Soon after Morrissey had acquired his interest, he inaugurated, in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of a majority of his associates, a bitter controversy with Stanley, which resulted in several vexatious lawsuits, entailing upon the business an expense of nearly $100,000. Pending this controversy both Morrissey and Wood sold out their interests to Simmons. The latter left the City to pass the Summer in Newport, and intrusted the arrangement with Wood to Morrissey. Morrissey sold to Wood seventeen shares, which were to be paid for out of the profits of the business—that is, out of the dividends to be declared upon the shares sold, when, only a month previous, Simmons had paid Wood in cash for these very shares. About this time Morrissey became anxious to take the management of the business into his own hands, to which Simmons and Murray, who alone as Trustees were to be consulted, gave their assent, without, however, relinquishing their powers as such Trustees. Morrissey's mismanagement ran the business into debt, and this created dissatisfaction. Wood, as one of the parties dissatisfied, clandestinely obtained a new contract for the Paducah grant, and so involved himself in a quarrel with Morrissey, who thereupon went to Simmons and offered to sell him the interest which he (Morrissey) then held. This interest had been increased by the purchase of the shares formerly belonging to Wood, and which had passed into the hands of various parties, who have now no interest in the business. Although Simmons would have sold his shares at that time for a much smaller price than that demanded by Morrissey for his own; yet, as it was then currently reported and believed that Morrissey had become involved in Wall-street, and as he still owed Simmons $39,000, which had been unpaid for more than two years, and bore no interest, Simmons, to save this amount, was induced to make the purchase. These $39,000 were a part of the purchase money due Simmons for an interest, which was to be paid for out of the profits of the business, on the same terms as those on which Wood had acquired seventeen shares, and as those on which, Simmons alleges, it was the understanding between him and Morrissey that the interest of the latter was acquired. The transactions between Morrissey and Simmons show that, during the last four years, Wood and Morrissey have managed between them to get hold of all of Simmons' earnings, and a large slice of his real estate; and that while Simmons, by his skill and labor, has contributed a half million to the business, an equal amount has been lost to it through the incapacity of Morrissey. This statement is verified by Mr. Z. E. Simmons.

Mr. George Shea, as counsel for two or three of the defendants, opened the argument to-day. He said he did not care whether the lottery business was under the ban of the law or not, his clients had their rights in Court, and especially in a Court of Equity.

Mr. Brady (interrupting)—May I ask, Mr. Shea, who you appear for; who do you represent in this case?

Mr. Shea (not relishing the interruption)—I will tell you, before I get through, who I represent.

Mr. Brady—But I have important reasons for wishing to know. Do you claim to represent Mr. McCool?

Mr. Shea—Yes; I told you on Saturday last that I was retained by Mr. Wood, Mr. John Anderson and Mr. John McCool.

Mr. Brady—Mr. McCool is in Court now, and he desires me to act as his counsel. The nature of the argument which you have entered upon renders it important to have the matter decided definitely.

Judge Cardozo—Mr. McCool, who do you wish to represent you in this case?

Mr. McCool—Mr. Brady is my counsel.

Mr. Shea—Very well then, my clients are now reduced to two, and I know who they are. The counsel then proceed with his argument. He agreed in the main with Mr. Morrissey's counsel and seemed to want a receiver, an accounting and a final winding-up of the business as much as Mr. Morrissey. He contended that lotteries were not necessarily opposed to good morals. A contract made here to perform in Kentucky in regard to lotteries, where such institutions are legalized, was binding. Counsel cited a case in the 3d Metcalf, McIntyre vs. Parks, where the Court of Massachusetts held that a mortgage given on bond in that State to secure the payment of Delaware lottery tickets, was a valid and binding agreement. Mr. Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, held that an action could be sustained on a note given in a Slave State for the purchase price of a slave.

Judge Cardozo—In that case, however, did not the Court hold as it did because slavery was lawful where the contract was made?

Counsel said, undoubtedly; but here we have other cases on the same point. There is nothing, said he, unlawful about this contract. It relates to operations in States where lotteries are lawful, to wit: Kentucky, Georgia, Delaware and Missouri. This is not an action to perpetuate, continue or enforce a contract. What we wish is that the whole business be wound up and finally disposed of. We wish to have a receiver appointed.

Mr. Brady wished to know what the receiver was to do.

Mr. Graham read portions of the complaint for the purpose of showing what they had asked for in their papers. Also an additional affidavit, made by Morrissey, in which he denies substantially all the material allegations in the complaint.

Mr. Brady said he had known Mr. Morrissey a long time, but he had not known him as a member of the bar, even in these prolific days of making lawyers. What he had just sworn to were pure questions of law, and no lawyer, to say nothing about a layman, would be justified in making such an affidavit.

Counsel then went on to speak of the lottery and policy business as conducted in this City. No man could ride upon the Sixth-avenue railroad (and he doubted not the same exhibition was made along all the other great thoroughfares) without seeing the two kinds of shops in which the lottery and policy business is conducted. One kind of shop generally had out a sign of cigars and tobacco, with plenty of women around the doors; the other had on shades, and windows, and over doors and around them, the word "exchange."

These shops and places are scattered all over this great metropolis. The ignorant, the indolent, the criminal, the unwary, the honest man and woman from the rural districts, as well as the unthrifty ones of the City, are all drawn to them, deceived, betrayed, and all the hard-earned and honest gains of one party, and the result of crime, petty thefts, and midnight burglaries of the other, are squandered in these policy-shops which appear on every block in some parts of our City. The negroes, perhaps the most superstitious class of people this side of Asia, are largely victims. Some of them can buy a chance for little more than a penny in the policy business. Morrissey, such has been his education, seems to know all about saddles, horses and gigs. According to counsel's information in this policy business, a saddle is two numbers, a gig three, and a horse four. The Court will please take judicial notice that the lottery business is not the same as policy. The statute always separates the two classes with the word "or." The policy business has never been legalized in any State, whereas the lottery business has been made legal in several. It was formerly legal to conduct it in the State of New-York.

Mr. Graham explained the difference. A lottery ticket, he said, was issued by the managers of the lottery, and is a contract between the seller and the buyer. A policy ticket may be issued by any one in the business. In other words, the policy-man makes his own ticket.

The Court asked the question what would be the law, in States where lotteries are authorized, as to policies.

Mr. Brady replied that this and other questions of the Judge showed conclusively that he (the Judge) was entitled to a place on the Bench. No bet or wager could be enforced by common law. What the law is in other States is a matter of evidence. By the law of this State it is made a crime to be engaged in the sale of lottery-tickets, and this law meets us at every step we take in this argument. Counsel then proceeded to cite the law of New-York, as follows:

SEC. 45. Second Revised Statutes: "Every grant, bargain, sale, conveyance or transfer of any real estate, or of any goods, chattels, things in action, or any personal property, which shall hereafter be made in pursuance of any lottery not authorized by the laws of this State, or for the purpose of aiding and assisting in such lottery, game or other device, to be determined by lot or chance, are hereby declared void and of no effect."

SEC. 36. No person within this State shall vend, sell or barter, furnish, supply or procure, or cause to be furnished or procured, or offer to sell, vend, barter, furnish, supply, procure, or cause to be furnished or procured, to or for any person or persons, any ticket, or part or share of any ticket, or any paper or instrument purporting to be a ticket, or part of a ticket, or to be a share or interest in any ticket, or any certificate of any share or interest in any ticket, or in any paper purporting to be a ticket of any such lottery, &c., nor shall any person be aiding, abetting or assisting in the commission of these offences. Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding $500, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 32. Every lottery, game or device of chance, in the nature of a lottery, by whatever name it may be called, shall be deemed unlawful, and a common and public nuisance.

Mr. Brady continued at some length to discuss the case with his usual ability and eloquence. He contended that for the Court to declare the forfeiture asked by the plaintiff would be most unjust. The agreement itself was a very unconscionable one. Mr. Simmons had paid Mr. Morrissey over $139,000, and the latter now asked to have the shares forfeited, the concern broken up and a receiver appointed.

Mr. Graham replied at some length to the arguments of Messrs. Brady and Smith, and the Court took the papers.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of P. McKeon, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

Helen M. Fernandez vs. Frederico Fernandez; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Tanton et al. vs. Groh et al.; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 5, 1868.

$32,000 5-20s, C, '62	113	200 N. Y. Cen.	130
62,000 5-20s, C, '67	108⅜	500 do.........b30	130⅛
35,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	104⅛	500 do	130⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s. W. L.	95⅛	500 do	130⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s. new. ex int	66⅛	1200 do	130⅛
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	66⅛	800 do	130
10,000 do	66⅛	300 do.........b15	130⅜
20,000 do....bet. call	66⅛	100 do.........b30	131
20,000 do	66⅛	100 do......2d call	130
9,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '75.	97⅛	100 Erie R.	49
1,000 Harlem, 1st M.	102	1000 Reading R.	95⅞
500 Al. & T. H. Inc.	84	200 do	95⅞
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	84⅛	200 do.........b30	95⅞
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs., ex int	116⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅞
15,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	80	400 do	84⅞
3,000 Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.	95	100 Ill. Cen. R.	147⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100	1100 Ch. & N. W.....b30	89⅞
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	87⅛	100 do	89
5,000 O. & M. 1st M.	95⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.b30	89⅝
3,000 Dubuque & S. C., 1st M.	92	100 do	89⅝
10,000 do	91	400 do	89⅝
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	94	200 do	89⅝
15,000 Mar. Trustee 10s, Cert.	41	100 do	89⅞
2,000 Rome, W. & O. 1st M.	100	100 do	90
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95	25 do	90
25 Bk. of Commerce	122⅛	200 Cl. & Tol.......b15	102
7 St. Nicholas Bank	112	200 do	102⅛
10 Cent. National	109	68 Clev. P. & Ash. R.	99
200 West. U. Tel.	34⅞	200 Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
200 do	34⅞	100 do	104
300 Quick. Min.	22⅛	100 Mil. & St. R.	95
100 Mariposa Prf.	15⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅛
100 do	15⅛	400 do	95⅝
100 do......2d call	15⅛	200 do	95⅝
10 Pacific Mail	117⅛	400 do	96
150 do	117⅛	400 do.....bet. call	96
100 do.........b10	118	500 do......2d call	96
300 do	118	200 do	95⅝
100 do.........b10	118⅛	300 Tol., W. & W.	62⅛
100 Canton Co. .2d call	48	100 do	63
10 Adams Ex.	51	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	78
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	31⅛	15 New-Jersey C. R.	122⅛
300 do	31⅛	200 Morris & Essex	89
200 do	31	700 P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex.	23⅛	600 do	111⅞
100 do	23⅛	100 do	111⅞
10 do	23⅛	100 do.........s60	111⅞
		100 do.........b30	111⅞
		1,0 O. & Miss. R....s30	29
		100 do.........s10	29
		600 do	29
		100 do	29
		100 do......2d call	29⅛
		100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	89

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$52,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅛	500 West. U. Tel.	35⅛
10,000 do	113⅛	500 do	35⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	105	500 do.........b30	35⅛
5,000 do	104⅛	100 Quicksilver M. Co	22
10,000 do	104⅞	100 do.........s60	22
13,000 5-20s, C, '62	112¾	55 Pacific Mail	121
10,000 do	113	300 do.........s60	121
60,000 do.........b30	113	80 do	121⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	110⅝	100 do	121⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '64	110⅜	100 do	121⅛
15,000 do	110⅛	100 do	121⅛
55,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108⅛	200 do..2d call.s60	121
1,000 do	108⅜	500 Mariposa Prf.	16
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65, new	108	100 Adams Ex.	51⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, Pac. R. issue	99⅛	100 do	51⅛
60,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67.	108⅜	1000 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31
10,000 do	108⅜	100 Mer. U. Ex.	23⅛
10,000 5-20s, C., '68	109	10 do	23
14,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	103⅛	100 do	23⅛
51,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104⅜	400 N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	67	100 do......2d call	129⅞
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	66⅛	100 Erie R.........b10	48⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s., ex c.	53⅛	800 Reading R.	95⅛
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s.	67⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	119
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	66½	100 Illinois Cen.	147⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	92	200 Clev & Pitts	87⅛
1,500 Vir. St. 6s, new.	53⅝	200 do	87⅜
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100	100 Chi. & N. W.	89⅛
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.	92	100 do.........b30	89⅜
100 Canton Co.	49⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
100 do	49⅛	100 do.........b30	90⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	33	100 Tol., W. & W.	62
		15 P., F. W. & C.	112
		250 do	112⅛
		100 do.........s30	111⅞
		100 do.........b30	112⅛
		200 Ohio & M.	29⅜
		200 do	29⅜
		100 Clev., P. & A.	99
		100 Bost., H. & E.	23⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex	31⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	94⅞
50 Mariposa Prf.	15⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	94⅝
200 do	15⅛	100 do	95
800 Pacific Mail	118⅛	100 do.........b10	95⅛
100 do.........b30	118⅜	100 do	95⅛
300 do	118⅜	300 P., F. W. & C.	111
200 do.........c	118⅛	200 do	111⅛
600 do	118⅛	100 do	111⅝
300 do.........b3	118⅛	100 do	111⅞
4500 do	118	200 O. & M. R.	29
600 West. U. Tel.	34⅞	300 do	29⅛
1200 N. Y. Cen.	129⅞	500 do.........b10	29⅛
300 do.........b10	130	100 do	29⅜
600 do.........c	129⅞	300 do.........b10	29⅜
1500 do	130	200 M. S. & N. I.	84⅝
800 do	130⅛	300 do	84⅝
800 do	130⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts., ex d.	86⅛
2600 Erie R.	49⅛	100 do	86⅛
300 do.........b3	49⅛	500 C., R. I. & P.	104
800 Reading R.	96	200 do	103⅞
200 do	96	400 do.........b3	103⅞
1800 do.........b3	96	300 do.........c	103⅞
300 do	96	800 Chi. & N. W. R.	89⅞
200 do.........b10	96	100 do.........c	89
50 B. & B. Ass'n..b30	109	100 do	89⅛
40 do	109	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅛
20 do	108⅛	100 do.........c	89⅛
		100 do	89⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Wells-Fargo Ex	31⅛	200 Tol., W. & W	62
200 do	31⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..b30	96
200 do	31	500 P., F. W. & C.	111⅞
200 Adams Ex.	51⅛	100 do	111⅞
100 do.........c	51⅛	100 do.........b3	112
100 Mer. U. Ex.	23⅛	100 do	112
100 do	23⅛	100 do	112⅛
100 do.........c	23⅛	400 O. & M. R.	29⅜
200 Mar. Prf.	15⅛	200 M. So. & N. I.	84⅝
2650 Pac. Mail	122	400 Clev. & Pitts. R. ex div.	87⅛
200 do.........b30	122⅛	200 do	87⅛
800 do	122⅛	100 do	87⅛
300 do.........b3	122⅛	200 do.........c	87⅛
600 do	122	100 do	87⅛
500 do	121⅞	300 do	87⅛
500 W. U. Tel.	35	800 do.........b3	87⅛
200 do	35⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
300 do	35⅛	500 C., R. I. & P.	103⅞
100 do.........b10	35⅛	100 do.........b10	103
100 do	35⅛	100 do.........c	103⅞
100 Canton Co.	49	100 Chi. & N. W.	89
1200 N. Y. Cen.	130⅛	100 do	89⅛
300 Erie R.	49⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
800 do	49⅛	100 do	90⅛
200 do.........b3	49⅛	1000 do.........b30	90⅛
400 Reading R.	95		
200 do.........c	95⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	31	100 Tol., W. & W....b10	62
100 Adams Ex.	51⅛	200 do.........b30	62
100 Merchants' U. Ex.	22⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b30	95⅝
100 Canton Co	48	200 do.........b3	95⅝
1800 Pacific Mail.....s60	121	100 do	95⅞
1150 do	121⅛	100 do	95⅞
300 do	121⅛	200 Ohio & M. R.	29⅜
400 West. U. Tel.	35⅛	100 do	29⅜
500 do	36	100 do.........s3	29⅜
500 do.........b3	36	200 M. S. & N. I.	84⅝
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	129¾	800 Cleve. & Pitts..ex d	87⅜
200 do.........b10	129¾	200 do	87⅝
100 Erie R.	48⅞	400 do.........b3	87⅝
800 Reading R.	95⅞	100 Mar. Prf.	16⅜
600 do	95⅞	800 Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅝
400 do.........b10	95⅞	600 do	103⅝
200 P., Ft. W. & C.	112	200 do.........b10	103⅝
200 do.........s60	111	100 Chi. & N. W. R..b3	89⅞
100 do	111⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞

MONDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 140⅜@140¼@139⅞@140@140¼@139⅞@140 ⅌ cent.; the Gold Room closing on about 140 ⅌ cent., as against 140½ on Saturday night. The supply of Gold for immediate delivery is not very free, and balances are carried over at nominal rates of interest. In the early part of the forenoon the market was disposed to firmness, until a rumor, certainly without any foundation, was started that the Treasury was again a seller. In the afternoon the price was steadier at or in the close neighborhood of 140 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges also opened with a look of firmness, but the subsequent offerings of first class New-York signatures, and of unquestioned Bank Bills drawn from New-Orleans, at or a fraction under 108⅞ ⅌ cent., caused the market to leave off quiet and easy. The Cotton news from Liverpool of a buoyant market and the advance to 11d.@11⅛d., was not without its influence upon both Gold and Exchange.

The rates for Money to the Brokers of the Stock Exchange, on the opening of the present week, are 6@7 ⅌ cent. At Bank the rate is uniform at 7 ⅌ cent., and most of the business done with outside lenders is at the same figure; but when the private Banking-houses and other Street lenders find themselves with large balances over, and have to look out for borrowers, they accept 6 ⅌ cent. With these qualifications we call the market easy at 7 ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds of the United States were not especially active to-day, and the recovery in prices late on Saturday was barely maintained on the old and new 5-20s. The speculation was only to a moderate aggregate. At the counters of the great dealers, (and also by orders per mail,) there was a fair business done nearly all in the way of selling.

On the Stock Exchange the Border State Bonds were firm on Tennessees, (ex July interest paid at the Fourth National Bank to-day,) and 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. higher on North Carolinas, ex all coupons up to and including July, 1868. The amount of overdue coupons now in the process of funding is 15 ⅌ cent., in place of 12 ⅌ cent., as stated in our weekly review of this morning, or $150 on each bond of $1,000. The Miscellaneous Share list was again much excited on Pacific Mail, which sold at 118@117@116⅞@118@121@123@121½@122 ⅌ cent. There was a rise of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. in Western Union Telegraph, and some activity, at an advance in price, in Mariposa Preferred. The Railway Shares were active. New-York Central and Fort Wayne, and also Cleveland and Pittsburg, were in large demand. Central sold up to 130⅛, and Fort Wayne to 112¼@112⅛ ex dividend, making the whole rise in the latter, since last Monday, 5@5½ ⅌ cent. The sales of Erie were at 49@49¼@49@48⅞ ⅌ cent., with less movement than usual in the Stock. At the Afternoon Boards the New-York and Western Roads, and also Reading, (which was firm in the morning,) were weaker by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., though there was no marked pressure to sell.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. Gold firm at 140⅛; Exchange on London steady at 108⅞; Money easy at 7 ⅌ cent.; the Public Funds dull; the Railway Shares looking up again. There was a fresh rise in Pacific Mail to 123⅞@124 ⅌ cent. The buoyancy and rapid advance in the Stock mystifies the Street, as all the talk of the withdrawal of the Webb Opposition is denied by both parties. At the same time the suspicion is very current that a settlement of the competition is, in some way, closely connected with the approaching annual Directors' election of the Pacific Company:

	Sat.	Mon.
United States 10-40s	104⅛	104⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	140⅛	140⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅛	*66⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	53⅛	53⅛
Missouri Bonds	92	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	66⅛	67⅛
New-York Central	128⅛	129⅞
Erie Railway	48⅞	48⅞
Reading Railway	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅞
Northwest Common	88⅞	89⅛
Northwest Preferred	89⅛	89⅞
Michigan Southern	84⅛	84⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110	112⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	118	123⅞
St. Paul Preferred	93⅛	95⅛
St. Paul Common	93⅛	95⅛
Toledo and Wabash	60⅞	61⅞

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109
5-20 reg., 1862	105	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅞	5 ⅌ c. reg., 1874	112
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	115
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	110⅜	10-40 reg.	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅛	6s Currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	10[illegible]⅛	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	100⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ cents	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. War L.	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	67
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	66⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., ex c	53⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	98	Georgia 7s, new bds	91
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	67⅛
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds	66⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅛	Missouri 6s	92
Ill. reg., 1860	100⅛	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	91
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	100⅛	California 7s	132⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	141
Merchants'	125	East River	100
Mechanics'	129	Nassau	106
America	145	Shoe and Leather	121
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	128
North River	108	St. Nicholas	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Marine	150
Leather Manuf's	180	Atlantic	102
State of New-York	118	Importers' & Trad's	128
Commerce	122⅛	Park	150
Ocean	106	Central National	108⅛
American Exchange	120⅛	Fourth National	105
Bank of N. America	109⅜	Ninth National	109⅛
Hanover	114⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	76⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est	92	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. conv. 1876	127	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	127	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	105	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is.	94⅛
Erie 7s, 4th. ind., 1880	88⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	102	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo.	[illegible]3⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1875	116	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Ohio & Miss. con'd	86
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	89	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds	89
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	91
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	76

Mr. WILLIAM SHALL, one of our most esteemed German-American Bankers, sailed for Europe last week to join the wealthy Banking-house of Messrs. MARCAURD, ANDRE & Co., of Paris, as a partner. The firm of Messrs. W. SCHALL & Co., in this City, is succeeded by Messrs. A. GOETTEL & Co., of which Mr. W. SCHALL and his brother, Mr. CHARLES T. SCHALL, are made special partners.

The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Road is now completed. The link between Canton and Bushnell was finished on Saturday. The line extends across the entire State of Illinois 230 miles. It is proposed to open the route for through business on this day week, the 12th inst. The New-York connections will be by the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Panhandle, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey Central, shortening the line to the Mississippi River more than 100 miles than by the lake route. A Chicago line will be opened at same time in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, giving that Company a most important connection with Southern Iowa and North Missouri, running through the "military tract," and making a competing line with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road earned in the first three weeks of September $159,089, as against $144,636 same weeks last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,562,461 87; for Customs, $426,000; Gold Notes, $148,000. Total payments, $2,919,660 31; balance, $93,603,900 66.

Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street.

Reading Road—Heavy Coal Tonnage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent increase in charges for transportation on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad amounts to an average of fifteen cents per ton over those of last year. The *United States Railroad Register* uses the following language about this company:

"On the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad the increase of coal tonnage for five consecutive weeks ending Sept. 24, over corresponding weeks last year is particularly distinguishable as showing the capacity of the road to transport coal in immense quantity, in addition to its miscellaneous traffic, which is equal to the whole movement on some other roads.

For week ending	1868. Tons.	1867. Tons.	Increase. Tons
Aug. 27	98,054	64,758	33,295
Sept. 3	102,908	70,478	32,429
Sept. 10	105,229	76,361	28,868
Sept. 17	109,705	84,865	24,840
Sept. 24	110,012	88,939	21,073
Total for five weeks	525,910	385,402	140,507
Average per week	105,182	77,080	28,101

The extensions made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are almost wholly within the productive and populous area occupied and dominated by their own works, and consist of short links demanded to accomodate new developments, and whereby additional tonnage is secured to the main trunk. But comparatively little anthracite territory now remains, however, to be opened, and so, hereafter, the demands on the construction department will be light, and consist mainly of additional rolling stock to move increasing tonnage to an enlarging market. The road is fortified in its sources of tonnage supply.

The quantity of coal brought down by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the week ending

	Tons.
Oct. 1, was	117,978
For corresponding week last year	91,032
Increase for week	26,946

As the present time is the busy season of the year among all the coal-carriers, the immensity of the coal tonnage of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will be rendered more pointedly and significantly appreciable by the subjoined comparison with the joint coal tonnage of the three Lackawanna outlets from the northern coal field to New-York.

For the week ending Sept. 26, the quantity forwarded over the three lines named was, as under, to wit:

	Tons.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad	39,213
Delaware and Hudson Canal	47,375
Pennsylvania Coal Company	20,510
Total of three lines for week	107,098
Philadelphia and Reading for week	117,978
Philadelphia and Reading over three Lackawanna lines	10,880

Regarding the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's policy of declaring stock dividends, it is officially stated that the stock dividends are intended to represent the increase of intrinsic value of the property upon a gold and not upon a currency basis of valuation. F.

California Pacific Road.

From the Alta California, Sept. 14.

Yesterday morning, at 9:20 o'clock, the California Steam Navigation Company's beautiful steamer *Yosemite* left Broadway wharf with about 150 invited guests, bound on an excursion over the California Pacific Railroad to Davisville, Yolo County, fifteen miles from Sacramento. The invitations were issued by D. W. C. RICE, Esq., President of the Company, and the guests included representatives from nearly all the leading banking-houses and large mercantile firms, many capitalists and business men, several officers of the army and navy, gentlemen intimately connected with the great public enterprises of our State, representatives of the Press, and others. Mr. RICE, D. C. HASKIN, (the gentleman to whose indomitable energy and public spirit the people of California are, more than to any other, indebted for the opening of this new route through the great wheat-growing region of the State,) Mr. BULOFSON, (one of those who have furnished most of the sinews of war for carrying on the work,) and others interested in the road, were on board. The morning was fine, and the guests enjoyed the trip up the Bay of San Francisco most heartily. Soon after the boat left the wharf a sumptuous breakfast, with all the luxuries of the season, cooked in the finest style, and choice wines *ad lib.*, was spread for the guests, and discussed with an appetite born of early rising and exercise in the bracing morning air. At the Company's new wharf, a mile or more to the southeastward of the old town of Vallejo, the passengers took the cars, and after a delay barely long enough to enable them to notice the indications of projected improvements of an extensive and substantial character in the immediate vicinity, they were whirled away over a remarkably good road—considering the fact that it has not yet been ballasted, and is just as it was left by the steam track-layer—toward Sacramento. For some miles after passing through the Montezuma Hills, hay in bales, piled up in great piles for shipping to San Francisco, was to be seen at short intervals all along the road. Then the train merged into the open prairie country, wonderfully like Central Illinois but for the long line of the Coast Range Mountains looming up through the soft blue haze of Summer in the background on one side, and old Mount Diablo frowning grimly down on the dwellers in the great interior valley of California on the other. Through this grand grain field—for it is little else—for fifty miles or more—the train swept steadily on. Great piles of grain, in sacks, ready for shipment, line the road at every station, and they can be seen piled up around every farm-house away over the level, open country to the Coast Range. The amount of grain thus ready for the market would seem to be enough to task the carrying capacity of the railroad for many months to come, and dispel all fears of a famine in California this year and next at least. All this middle country has been redeemed from its native wildness within a few years past—most of it within the last two or three years, and even yet its productive capacity has been but a quarter developed. The train arrived at Davisville at ten minutes past 1 o'clock P. M., and the excursionists spent the next hour and a half resting under the shade trees or under the broad verandahs of the country hotel, eating the delicious ripe figs, grapes, pomegranates, apples, melons, &c., with which the trees and vines in the great orchard planted by JEROME DAVIS a few years since are loaded, and which are being wasted by tons for want of some one to gather them and send them to market. The heat was very great, and much exercise was in no way desirable at this time of the day. After briefly inspecting the famous steam track-layer, which stands near the bridge which is being erected over Putah Creek, and over which the cars will soon pass toward Sacramento, the excursionists were once more on board the cars and homeward bound. Two hours' ride brought them back to the steamer landing, and at a few minutes past 5 P. M., the *Yosemite* steamed gracefully up the harbor past the town of Vallejo, around by the Mare Island Navy-yard, giving the guests a fine opportunity to see the Government Dry-dock and the war-steamers and ironclads now lying there, and then headed once more for San Francisco. On the way down a superb dinner, prepared, like the breakfast, by DINGEON & HAUBRICK, of Martin's Restaurant—special caterers for the occasion—was spread, and its discussion occupied the entire time until 7:30 o'clock, when the boat made fast to Broadway wharf, and one of the most elegant excursions in which we have ever participated was over. It is to be doubted if any excursion party which ever left San Francisco represented so much of the capital, enterprise and brains of California as this one, and certainly none was ever more heartily enjoyed by all who joined in it.

The Canton Land Company.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 3.

It is understood that Messrs. SAMUEL ECCLES, Jr., & Co., of Chester, Delaware County, Penn., have procured the use of an extensive warehouse and wharf belonging to the Canton Company, at the corner of Aliceanna and Chester streets, where they propose the prosecution of an extensive sugar refinery business. The wharf is very prominent, and the warehouse a most commodious one, known as one of the United States public stores. The necessary machinery will be speedily on hand, and alterations and changes for the work made. The location is a good one, facilities scarcely equaled, and opportunities for a heavy business open to capital and enterprise, which it is assured will be at hand. At the institution known as the Abbott Iron Works, improvements are also going on. On the new-made ground adjoining Harris' Creek on the west, the Company have made arrangements, and are now building a large rolling mill for the making of railroad iron, &c., equal to the one now erected there, but perhaps not so large. It will be an immense affair when finished. This Company are doing much to create enterprise in that locality, which is seconded by the Canton Company with considerable spirit.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1868.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 16th inst. that every change in a firm, by which new members are admitted or former partners retire, constitute in either case, in contemplation of law, a new person, or firm, liable to the proper special tax for the unexpired portion of the year for which the tax has been paid by the original firm. And while dealers, manufacturers, hotel-keepers and some others, who can satisfy their Assessors at the end of the special tax year, (April, 30 1869,) that their sales, products or gross receipts, as the case may be, have not exceeded in value $1,000 for the year then ending, can make the proper claim for refunding upon this office; rectifiers, liquor dealers, bankers, brokers and some others, who have done any business as such, are not thus privileged. Respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

C. G. MEGRUE, Esq., Assessor Second District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars, have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay 6 per cent. in Gold, and run for thirty years. At 102 they yield between 8 and 9 per cent. to the investor, and, as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, w. s., 135.2 ft. n. of Broome, 25x100	$3,750
Cherry-st., No. 67, (alley in rear,) 23x60.6	7,0[illegible]
Worth-st., s. s., No. 102, 25x80; Worth-st., No. 100, 25x80	64,550
3d-st., s. s., between Avenues D and C, lot No. 25, Lyon estate, 22.6x106	15,500
11th-st., n. s., lot No. 278, Stuyvesant estate, 22x64.4	6,500
33d-st., n. s., 372 ft. w. of 7th-av., 28x98.9	20,000
46th-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	19,000
46th-st., s. s., 208.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14.2x70	12,500
46th-st., n. s., 150 4 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5	18,000
47th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x68.8x67.2x67.2; 47th-st., n. s., 171 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x71x18.10x68.8	12,000
50th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	6,900
51st-st., n. s., 368.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.10x75	5,800
53d-st., s. s., 157 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.4	32,500
53d-st., s. s., 178 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.4	30,750
57th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	14,500
57th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	14,500
61st-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4	5,500
62d-st., n. s., 32 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x68.5	8,500
62d-st., n. s., 48 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x68.5	8,500
62d-st., n. s., 337 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	11,000
76th-st., n. s., 443 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x140.10	3,300
78th-st., s. s., 39.6 ft. west of 2d-av., 65.6x16.8	6,000
79th-st., s. e. corner of 3d-av., 8x102.2½	5,000
84th-st., s. w. corner of 4th-av., irregular; 83d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 2x102	nom.
87th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 59x100.8½	6,200
114th-st., n. s., 376.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.11x18.9	10,500
118th-st., s. e. corner 1st-av., 24x10 x150x25x94x75	8,000
123d-st., s. s., 200 ft. west of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11	5,500
143d-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x100	1,600
156th-st., s. e. cor. Kingsbridge road, 106x100x100	7,500
Av. A, e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., (irregular)	2,250
1st-av., e. s., lot No. 181, Bellevue lots, 24.8x100	24,000
1st-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 35th-st., 20x80	11,000
2d-av., e. s., 105 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20.5x100	18,100
10th and 12th avs. and 75th and 76th sts., lots Nos. 2 and 3, Perit estate	3,550

Leases Recorded.

11th-st., s. e. cor. 25th-st., 100x98.8, 21 years, per year	$1,600
29th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 15.3x98.9x25x26.7 x85x50, 10 years, per year	3,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Bond-st., 25x100	$2,000
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 23x100	3,200
Dean-st., n. s., 123 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100	900
Dunham-place, n. w. s., 119.10 ft. n. e. of South 7th-st., 37.2x97.6	12,000
Herkimer-st. and Louis-place, s. e. cor., 49x98; Herkimer-st. and Saratoga-av., s. w. cor., 50x98	3,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 167.2 ft. e. of Perry-av., 15x185.6	1,300
Herkimer-st., s. s., 50 ft. s. w. of Saratoga-av., 24x98	500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 122 ft. s. w. of Saratoga-av., 24x98	500
Livingston-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,000
McDougal-st., s. s., 100 fs. w. of Howard-av., 75x188	1,500
Pulaski-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	1,200
Penn-st. and Lee-av., s. w. corner, 245x200x40.10x100x40.10x100x163.4	17,160
Sandford-st., n. s., 21 ft. w. of Smith-st., 24x100	3,700
State-st., s. s., 213 ft. w. of Court-st., 18x100	14,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Troy-av., 25x255	850
South 3d-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 11th-st., 25x75	3,100
North 6th-st., No. 423, 25x100	2,250
9th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of South 3d-st., 20x125	3,000
South 9th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x75	8,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 304 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 22x200	18,500
Fulton-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Hopkinson-av., 100x200	5,000
Graham-av., w. s., 37.6 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 18.9x75	3,000
Harrison-av., e. s., 70 ft. s. of Hooper-st., 20x72.6x60	800
Howard-av., e. s., 27.8 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 52.10x100	200
Lafayette-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100	1,000
Lee-av., s. w. s., 86 ft. n. w. of Rodney-st., 22x100	16,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,500
Union-av. and Box-st., s. w. corner, 225x200x125x50x100x150	50,000
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 75x100	4,300

Leases Recorded.

Myrtle-av., No. 234, 3 years, per year	$400

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Erie-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 25x100	$6,500
Monmouth-st., w. s., lots Nos. 1 to 4, block No. 249; South 3d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 26 to 32, block No. 225, and lots Nos. 31, 32, block No. 249; each 25x100	26,500
South 1st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Coles-st., 25x100	2,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Coles-st., 40x75	10,000

Hudson City.

Patterson-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. of Passaic-av., 25x100	2,250
Bergen-av., e. s., near Ferry-st., 25x100	1,050
Chestnut-av. and Van Winkle-place cor., 37x85	10,000
Newark-av., s. w. s., 95 ft. n. w. of Chestnut-av., 32x92; Prospect-av., n. e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Summit-st., 50x114	5,500
Newark-av. lot No. 11, Cornelison map, 25x109; Newark-av., lot No. 12, Cornelison map, 25x109	20,500
Patterson Plank-road, e. s., plot D6, 232x310x394; Cortlandt-st., n. s., plot D8, 183x187; Plot E3, 115x125; Plot E8, 115x190 (Delton Homestead Farm Map)	16,030
Summit-av. and Grace-st., s. w. cor., 50x109	3,900

Bergen.

Clendenny-av., lots Nos. 16, 17, block No. 2, "Buck map," each 25x100; Lexington-av., lots Nos. 14, 15, "Buck map," each 25x100	$2,200
Park-st. and Stuyvesant-av. corner, 58x100	2,500

Hoboken.

Grand-st., w. s., lot No. 30, block No. 31, 25x100	$5,200
Grand-st., w. s., lot No. 30, block No. 31, 25x100	4,500

Newark.

Charlton-st., n. s., 75 ft. from Marshall-st., 25x100	$1,375
Orchard-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Thomas-st., 50x96	11,500
Quarry-st., n. s., 177 ft. from Broad-st., 26 ft. front	1,500
Summit-st., w. s., J. N. Pierson's, property, 25x116	2,850

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	22	Barley, bushels	27,600
Flour, bbls.	18,619	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	157	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	187	Cut Meats, pkgs.	55
Wheat, bushels	126,332	Lard, pkgs.	513
Corn, bushels	254,131	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	706
Oats, bushels	242,808	Petroleum, bbls.	2,413

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $8 50@$8 75 for Pots and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been steady but not active, including Java at 21c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite active to-day, and prices have again improved a fraction. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,768 bales, including 2,343 bales to spinners, 725 bales to speculators, and 700 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	24½	24½	24½@25
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	25½	25½	25½@26
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	26½	26½	26½@27
Middling, ⅌ lb	27½	27½	27½@28
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	28½	28½	28½@29

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	9,494
Receipts preceding week	7,192
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	25,901
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	419,781
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	278,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	6,911
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	222,908
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	10,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	65,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	31,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	11,250
Exports, same time last year	9,100
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	62,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	75,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been more sought after at firmer rates, while medium and high grades have been in limited request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$7 15; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 40@$7 90; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $7 90@$9 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio $7 75@$8 40 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 30@$7 15
Extra State	7 40@ 9 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 75@ 8 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 45@11 50
Extra Genesee	9 25@11 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 35@13 50

Southern Flour has been moderately active at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,275 bbls. at $8 50@$9 25 for poor to fair, and $9 25@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet and rather weak in price; sales have been reported of 700 sacks at $8 50@$10 75 as extremes for Extras, and $12 25@12 50 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $6@$8 10 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is rather more active, but is less firm at $5 25@$6 for Western; $6 for Brooklyn, and $6@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better supply and more demand, but at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 110,000 bushels, including ordinary to very choice White Michigan at $2 35@$2 78; fair to very handsome Amber Western (Winter) at $2 23@$2 35; the latter price having been paid by a City miller for a lot of Missouri, of superior quality; Red Western (Winter) at $2 16; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 82, but mainly at much lower figures, though particulars were not made public; No. 2 Spring at $1 62@$1 66; No. 3 Spring, part at $1 55, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quite plenty, and has been in only moderate request at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 12 for unsound and damp; $1 12½@$1 13½ for sound new mixed Western, chiefly at $1 13 for prime, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet at from $1 45@$1 48 for Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in demand at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 8,500 bushels Canada West at $2 15 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at former rates. Oats have been fairly active, but quoted cheaper; sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels new Western at 70c.@72c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours, ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 3, 1868:

Corn—F. E. Babbitt, Buffalo; L. E. Harris, Buffalo; Adams, Buffalo; F. M. Finch, Buffalo; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo; G. W. Hall, Buffalo; Almon C. Carpenter, Buffalo; E. M. Morse, Buffalo.

Wheat—W. D. Stewart, Buffalo; Mattie Collins, Buffalo; J. E. Davis, Buffalo; Belle McChesney, Buffalo.

Oats—Henry Beckwith, Buffalo; William Taggart, Buffalo; T. J. Helling, Buffalo; A. N. Smith, Lockport; Bristol, Buffalo; Tip Top, Oswego.

Barley—Henry C. Able, Oswego; Persia, Buffalo.

Lumber—Fidies, Buffalo; Fred. Dounce, Corning; C. L. Seymour, Oswego; Sam. Scott, Oswego; Wyandotte, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; Oriental, Rome; Frank Bowley, Oswego; Ann Van Santvoord, Buffalo; Niagara, Oswego.

Staves—Crosby's Express, Buffalo; Harvest Home, Buffalo.

Coal—Grove M. Hall, Geneva; Matilda, Spencer, Geneva; Belle and Libbie, Geneva.

Plaster—Fred. Sherman, Montezuma.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Oct. 5, 1868.

Wheat, bush., of which 57,000 are Calif's	378 349	Rye	46 659
		Barley, bushels	23 026
Corn, bushels	2,328,916	Malt, bushels	78 502
Oats, bushels	1,007,397	Peas, bushels	33,160

HAY—North River bale has been rather more sought after at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and firm, including American at 15c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Has been inactive at previous quotations, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 12½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 99c.@$1 03; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more request at from 16½c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22c. for do. in bbls., and 28½c.@33c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer on a livelier business. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $28 56@$28 75 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 65, cash; $28 50@$28 75 for small lots of Old Mess; $26 50@$27 20, for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, November delivery, seller's option, at $27 31¼ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and heavy. Sales equal to 165 packages, at 12½c.@18c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive at declining prices. Sales were made of small lots of short-rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; and short-clear at 16c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quoted rather firmer, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@20c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam ⅌ lb. Beef continues very dull at $13@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $20@$29, as extremes, for State and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue inactive at previous quotations.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	44 @47
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43 @45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42 @44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41 @43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	44 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	40 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38 @41
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	50 @60
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	50 @63
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	36 @38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	34 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28 @31
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16½@17½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 815 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 62,500 lbs. Tallow, at 12½c.@13½c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@21½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite firm but inactive. For Liverpool, there were taken 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 10d. ⅌ bushel. For Marseilles, a vessel with Tobacco on private terms.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SIMON BERNARD and DEARER THAN LIFE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mrs. T. Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mme. Rose Bell, Mlle. Fontaine, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Daroignac, Duchesne and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Fangs, Coleman, Studley and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that Madoz has resigned the Presidency of the new Junta, in Spain, and that Aguirre succeeds him. Serrano has been appointed General-in-Chief of the army. Olozaga declines to act as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The submarine telegraph from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday.

GENERAL.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, having received information that Wormald and O'Baldwin, the English and Irish pugilists, intend to come into the State to fight for the championship on the 15th inst., will issue a proclamation warning those persons and their followers not to come into the State of Pennsylvania with any such purpose, and pledging all the powers of the State to prevent and to punish such a breach of the peace. It is also said that Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, will issue a similar proclamation.

Two little girls, named Addie and Minnie Brown, were burned to death in Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday evening. A younger brother ran against a table at which they were studying a lesson, and thus a lighted fluid lamp was upset upon them.

Intelligence has been received at Portland, from Alleghany Springs, Va., of the death of John B. Carroll, a prominent merchant of the former place.

The Valley City Woolen Mills, at Grand Rapids, Mich., were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $35,000; insurance only $5,000.

The death of William F. Ritchie, formerly editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, is announced. He died in Washington at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Stone, of disease of the heart. He had just returned from Europe. His wife was Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie.

The Anti-Butler Republicans of the Essex District, in Massachusetts, nominated Richard H. Dana, Jr., as their candidate for Congress, at a Convention in Salem yesterday. They also adopted resolutions denouncing Gen. Butler's financial doctrine, and declaring that he is not a true representative of the principles of the Republican Party.

Samuel S. Shepherd, aged 25 years, was accidentally shot, yesterday morning, in Ashland, N. H., while preparing for a hunting excursion.

It is stated that the Government proposes to enlarge the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis by the purchase of what is known as "Lockwoodsville." Several new officers have been ordered to the school.

The prospective vacancy in the office of Brigadier-General of the United States Army, to be occasioned by the retiring of Gen. Hooker, has started a number of applicants for the position. Gen. Buchanan, lately in command at New-Orleans, and Gen. Gordon Granger are among those prominent for the position.

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, sailed for Europe from Baltimore, in the steamship *Baltimore*, on Saturday. She was accompanied by her son "Tad."

The corner-stone of the new Illinois State-house at Springfield was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Large numbers of visitors from all parts of the State were in attendance.

It is reported that an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the town of Lexington, Miss., on the 28th of September. The fire was discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration.

A train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through a tressle bridge on Saturday night, and two coaches and two sleeping cars were thrown into a ravine. A colored brakeman was killed, and seven passengers were wounded.

The gathering of the Democracy last night, at Tammany Hall and in the places round about, was a very large one. The procession was also a success. Speeches were made by Sanford E. Church, Henry C. Murphy, Mayor Hoffman, Allen C. Beach and others. A letter, eulogistic of Gen. Grant, and apologizing for his absence at the meeting, was read from Gen. McClellan.

The argument in the lottery case between John Morrissey, plaintiff, *vs.* John Anderson, Benjamin Wood, Marcus Cicero Stanley, John McCool and others, defendants, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo, by Messrs. Graham and Shea for plaintiff, and Mr. James T. Brady for the defendants, Stanley, Simmons, McCool, &c. The Court reserved the decision.

A female coöperative society of printers was organized last evening, at the office of the *Revolution*, No. 37 Park-row. They are ready from to-day to take in work of any description, at the office of J. H. Tobitt, No. 350 Pearl-street. Ladies wishing to join the society may make application there.

The Female Typographical Union No. 1, in imitation of the male typographical societies, was also organized last night at the *Revolution* office.

Cotton advanced a fraction yesterday on a more active business. Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased. Low grades of Flour were firm, and prime Barley did better as regards prices; while Wheat, Corn and Oats favored buyers. Provisions were more sought after. Pork and Lard were quoted stronger. There was not much animation in Dry Goods or Groceries. Freights were quiet.

A full supply of cattle prevents any advance in prices. Besides 6,800 for the week just ended, the sheep market is perfectly glutted, thus lessening the demand for beef. The quality of the cattle is below the average, hence the few good droves find ready sales. Thin lots drag, and some hundreds remained unsold Monday night, with 3,500 offering that day. Most of the sales were between 12c. and 15c., with some good at 16c.@16½c. Fresh cows are unchanged, but calves are lower, owing to a glut in other meats and the opening of the poultry season. Sheep were never before so plenty, the receipts for the week exceeding 46,500, or 6,000 more than ever before. They have declined ¼c.@½c. in price. Hogs are without change, but do not sell quickly, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

Gen. Grant and the South.

We publish in another column a letter from a Southern gentleman, who avows himself to be a believer in the political doctrines of Mr. Calhoun, and who yet declares his purpose to vote for Gen. Grant rather than Seymour and Blair. We know the writer personally, and know that his position and character are what he claims them to be. He has held positions of prominence in the South, and has been an active and efficient supporter of the Democratic Party.

But he asks the people of the South what they have to gain by the election of Seymour and Blair? They will be powerless to carry their professed principles into effect, by legal and constitutional means, because the Senate will be in any case overwhelmingly against them and probably the House of Representatives also. And he dismisses as an idle absurdity the idea that the Democratic Party will ever rise in arms to assert what they claim to be a "right." When the South appealed to arms, in vindication of their rights, the Democracy of the North failed to give them their support. They shrunk from a vindication of their fundamental principles that *consent* lies at the basis of our Government. And the result of the war proved that *force* is recognized by the people of all parties as the final arbiter in the affairs of our Government, as it has been in those of all other countries, and by this decision the people of the South must abide.

Our correspondent presents the character of Gen. Grant, as displayed in his acts during the war, and since the war was closed, as calculated to inspire full and entire confidence in the justice and magnanimity which will characterize his administration. He has never shown any feelings of revenge or hatred toward the people of the South. The terms on which he accepted Lee's surrender, and the fidelity with which he insisted that those terms should be kept,—the absence of anything like exultation over a fallen foe when the war was closed, and the testimony he bore to the general good feeling of the Southern people when the war was over, are all referred to as evidences that Gen. Grant is a man in whose hands the rights and interests of the South would be perfectly safe, and from whom they would receive just and considerate treatment.

It is not likely that these representations will have any special weight with the class of Southern people to whom they are addressed. They are just now too much under the sway of political passion, and too much excited by the hope that, through the success of the Democratic Party, they can renew the struggle for the recovery of the "lost cause," to listen to counsel so dispassionate. But they may not be without weight with those in the North who have been taught to believe that Gen. Grant's election would inaugurate an administration that would be harsh, unjust and oppressive toward the people of the South. The letter of our correspondent shows that there are sagacious and intelligent men even among the Democrats of the South who do not take that view of the case, or of the General's character, and who regard his election as likely to be of much greater advantage to their real interests than that of his opponents.

Suppose a Democratic Success—What Then?

The desire of the more cautious Democrats to be absolved from the responsibility fastened upon the party by the Blair letter, indorsed by the New-York Convention, has led to various suggestions as to the method by which reconstruction may be peaceably overcome.

The *World* is the type of a very small class who accept the dogma that the acts of Congress are null and void, but who nevertheless protest that their abrogation may be effected quietly, without the employment of force. They insist on separating the document which explains the platform from the platform itself, and on holding up an imaginary Blair instead of the outspoken personage whom the Convention nominated. They are sensible enough to evade specific questions, and to confine themselves to assertions, without a particle of evidence to sustain them.

Mr. Stanbery's candor prompted him to attempt an explanation of a constitutional *modus operandi*, which would break down at the vital point of the controversy. He requires, as the preliminaries to the setting aside of reconstruction, a Democratic President, a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Senate. Let these be obtained, he says, and all will be right. But will it be right, in the Democratic sense, even then? The repeal of the Reconstruction acts will be ineffectual, for they will have fulfilled their purpose. The exclusion of Southern Senators and Representatives will not affect the existence of the local Governments or rights held under the authority of the local Constitutions. Colored suffrage will continue an established fact. The real obstacles to the destruction of the new order of things will remain as formidable as at this moment.

Yet another suggestion associates the election of Seymour with some mysterious assertion of power by the Supreme Court. With Seymour as President, the Albany *Argus* contends, Chief Justice Chase will "at one breath clear away the cloud that has rested over the Executive, the Congress and the States." How the miracle is to be wrought, the *Argus* does not explain. The opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, is matter only of conjecture. This, however, is known: That in the judgment of the Chief Justice the Fourteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution, and therefore binding upon the States, whatever fate befall the Reconstruction acts. Besides, the new Governments, being recognized by Congress, will not be touched by the Supreme Court in any event, nor will any opinion in regard to the constitutionality of any particular link in the chain of reconstruction induce a surrender by the enfranchised freedmen of the power they now wield.

Evidently, then, these more moderate explanations of the Democratic policy are defective precisely where they are required to be strongest. They do not touch the governing facts of the case. They leave the realities of reconstruction solid as ever—the Executives, the Legislatures, the voting body all as they are now. If, as the *World* asserts, reconstruction may be undone by and through these instrumentalities, the result promised by the Democrats becomes remote indeed, for this theory presupposes the readiness of the colored people to disfranchise themselves, and to invest with absolute power the men who declare them permanently inferior and subordinate.

Hence the favor with which Gen. Blair's proposition is regarded by the great body of the Democrats. They have no patience for the sophisms and nice distinctions with which the doctrinaires of the party encumber the reconstruction controversy. They have made up their minds to destroy the work of Congress, and tolerate only those means of accomplishing it which commend themselves as direct and certain. The Blair programme is the one that satisfies this requirement. The intervention of the Supreme Court, and the slow process of change by methods prescribed by the new Constitutions, fall short of the standard. Blair hit it with his letter. Discarding circumlocution, despising false pretences, he proposes simple revolution. Seymour is to play the usurper, and by sheer force clear away the results of reconstruction. The Governments, the officials, the colored voters, are all to be swept aside. The mere will of the Democratic Party is to determine the meaning of the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the absolute authority of whites over blacks. This programme unquestionably involves violence, disturbance, and insurrection. It is, however, the only programme which found favor in the eyes of the New-York Convention, for though revolutionary, it is logical, consistent, and effective.

Now let us outrage probability by supposing a Democratic triumph in November. Let us assume the election of Seymour, and the ability of the Democratic Party to grapple with the issue raised by their platform. The assumption is extravagant, and, in fact, possible only by the Blair method. There is no possibility of controlling the next Congress, or the Senate for years to come, and therefore none of adopting the constitutional plan propounded by Mr. Stanbery. There must be usurpation on the part of the President, and revolution, or the war upon reconstruction will end. To understand fully the dilemma of the Democrats, however, it is necessary to look beyond these obstacles, to throw aside all probabilities, and to bring the party face to face with the responsibilities attendant upon success.

What would then occur? Reconstruction is to be overthrown because unconstitutional, and therefore, in Democratic parlance, null and void. What do they propose as its substitute? These new Governments are to be set aside to make room for the Governments which preceded them. The present officials are to be dismissed, and those whom Congress legislated out of office reinstalled. The existing suffrage-basis is to give way to the basis which Congress demolished. But the Governments which are to be thus reëstablished—the system which is to be thus revived—were notoriously without a shadow of constitutional authority. They were the products of Mr. Andrew Johnson's exercise of authority. By a mere Executive order, without a shadow of legal sanction, he destroyed the then existing rebel Governments, prescribed the terms and manner of their reorganization, dictated the qualifications of electors and officials, and the amendments to the State Constitutions, and, in fact, did all, without warrant of law, which Congress has ever proposed to do through the law. When, therefore, the Democrats propose to destroy the existing State organizations and to bring back the State organizations of Mr. Johnson, they propose to do away with the results of law and to revive the results of Executive usurpation. The organizations they favor never had a pretence of constitutionality. But they were in the interest of the rebels, and that alone explains the preference. The outcry about constitutionality is a sham. They are anxious only to restore rebel influences to power. Provided this be done, they are as indifferent to the Constitution as to the rights of the millions over whom Mr. Johnson's Governments tyrannized.

The Southern Outrages—How to End Them.

The frequent assassinations, outrages, and riots in the Southern States which have been formally reconstructed are quoted by Democratic papers and speakers as proofs of the inability of the Union men to govern these States, whereas they are but accumulated evidences of the indisposition of the late rebels to submit to any civil rule which they do not direct. They are riotous now for the same reason that they were rebellious in 1861—power has departed from them. Their late conduct is sufficient justification of the policy which has maintained the army in the late insurrectionary States. If one will carefully collect the accounts of outrages of all kinds perpetrated in all parts of the South during the last three months, he will find that nineteen-twentieths of them have occurred in the States where the civil rule has been restored and the military authority is no longer supreme. A wholesome fear of the military power restrains the people of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. A painful disregard for the civil rule established in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, characterizes the people of those States at this unfortunate time, when of all others the prompt political and social reconstruction of their section depends on their proving that they are fit to have perfect civil liberty, and to control civil Governments.

They have been undoubtedly urged to their senseless and impolitic conduct by the insane opposition of President Johnson to the reconstruction schemes of the legislative branch of the Government. They accepted military rule in 1865 with a better grace than civil rule in 1868; and the outrages of the first year were as nothing compared to those of the past three months. To put an end to this deplorable state of affairs and demoralized condition of Southern society, one of two alternatives seems to us absolutely necessary. Either we must again place the whole South under a strong military rule, or the legislative and executive branches of the Government must act in accord. This latter result can follow only the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, since the Republican complexion of the Senate is assured for the next four years to come. The election of Seymour and Blair will simply continue the "dead-lock" now existing, and render imperative a return to martial law in the Southern States. All who wish to see a prompt cessation of the outrages now so frequent in the South will vote for Grant and Colfax. The reconciliation of the now antagonistic branches of the Government by the election of the Republican candidates will have as quieting an effect on the riotous Southerners as the capture of Lee had three years ago. The election of Seymour and Blair will as certainly increase the outrages on Union men, and retard reconstruction indefinitely.

American Supremacy in Asia.

Mr. Burlingame's Chinese Embassy has not met with the enthusiastic reception from the Press and people of England which greeted it in this country. We recognized fully its universal political importance, and were disposed to accept and to welcome it as a favorable sign of great progress in universal civilization. The English, however, attach little or no importance to the Embassy, condemn as retrogressive the policy which prompted its authorization, ridicule our "live American" at its head as "a shrewd Yankee with an eye to business and his own emoluments," (forgetting altogether that their own Minister to China urged Mr. Burlingame, and Mr. Brown, an *attache* of the English Legation, to accept their present positions in the interests of civilization,) and generally betray only bad temper and vexation of spirit instead of enthusiasm and hospitality. We imagine that the same ungracious spirit will be displayed on the appearance of the Embassy in France and Russia, for the Press and people and the authorities of each of these countries detect in this movement the development of a new Power and a new policy. They can see, too, into prophetic vision, if they will carefully study the history of the rise and progress of modern civilization, that this new Power is to become supreme in Asia.

Hitherto England and Russia have been the dominant foreign Powers in Asia, and their supremacy there has been gained and maintained by force of arms. England with her troops and trade, including the infamous opium traffic, has penetrated into India until she has reached the southwestern wall of China. Russia has penetrated from Siberia to Samarcand; Bokhara is virtually a Russian dependency; she is already pressing for admission at the northwestern gates of China, and only Afghanistan lies between the Russian southern and the Indian northern frontier. Let either penetrate into Afghanistan and they meet, and meeting in that country means either a contest with each other or an alliance for further conquests in another direction. The fear of such a conflict has long troubled the English Viceroys in India; a powerful faction of the English East India house is familiarly known as the "Anti-Russian section;" and the late triumph of the Russians at Samarcand over the Emir of Bokhara far more seriously agitated England than was generally supposed. The English recognize that the Russians are searching for the wealth of the South—not the frozen regions of the North, or the vast deserts of Central Asia, and that their next forward movement will take them into India, where the British are, or into China, where the British wish to be.

The Chinese have a wholesome fear that it is their country which is next to be invaded. They are perfectly familiar with the aggressive policy of England in over-running India, in bombarding Canton and in plundering the summer palace of their Emperor at Pekin. British traffic at the Five Treaty Ports has tended to deplete rather than to enrich the Chinese treasury, for the imports of China from Great Britain have been nearly double her exports to the same country. This to an agricultural and producing people like the Chinese has the appearance of an aggressive policy in conducting trade as well as in conquering territory. It is the fear that England and Russia, meeting in Central Asia, instead of crossing lances with each other, may turn their combined forces on the Chinese Empire which has actuated the Celestials to form the alliances she is now seeking.

Greater wisdom than we have usually given the Chinese credit for guided them in the selection of the United States as the first and chiefest of these allies. "They builded better than they knew" or than the world generally suspects in that choice. First of all commercially, America is China's best customer, for our imports from that country have for years past been twenty times as great as our exports thither, and the Chinese believe that this trade may, with the growing facilities of transportation and other increasing advantages, be augmented in like ratio indefinitely. Secondly, the foreign policy of the United States is most in accord with her own; we are not exactly exclusionists—only so far as the Monroe Doctrine means exclusion—but, like China, we have never had an aggressive foreign policy. We are not without great influence in Japan and in the Treaty Ports; we are practically the nearest neighbor of the Celestials, and what is most important, we are peacefully inclined. In forming an alliance with America, China morally strengthened her own position at home, and of all other alliances which she has or may form, ours will most tend to protect her in her unity.

The English say in her exclusiveness. They maintain that the ultimate aim of the movement is to reclose the Treaty Ports and expel the Europeans from the seaboard; and they talk grandiloquently of the retrogression of civilization in that country. But the real fear is the cessation of their profitable trade, the loss of the immense tea revenue of the British Government, and, worst of all, the stop which this alliance must put to the darling schemes of the East India house for larger trade with the interior of China. Their opposition to the treaty as presented and adopted in this country is on this score alone. Russia, too will object. France, just repulsed in her attempts to get a foothold off the Chinese coast, may play the virtuous part, cry "sour grapes," and readily recognize the Embassy out of spite to England and Russia. Prussia, Austria, all Central Europe in fact, not from any great interest in aiding China, but particularly desirous of weakening England and Russia, will adopt the treaty substantially as we have it here. This once effected, China will be as completely protected as moral force can protect her, and Russia and England will be left to dispute over the little bone of Afghanistan or the big one of India. In either case, it will be likely to prove a political version of the "Kilkenny cats."

It is not difficult to believe that the new policy of peace will prove of superior strength to the old one of arms, and that permanent supremacy in the richest Empire of the world will eventually belong to the American thus invited. There is no reason why the policy which thus protects China should not enrich America if the incoming administration of Gen. Grant is conducted in its Foreign Department, with the wisdom and statesmanship which has characterized our foreign policy in general, and the administration of Southern affairs since the work of reconstruction was given into the hands of the General-in-Chief. The trade of Great Britain with China is ten times our own,—in 1866 it amounted to $113,615,640 exports to China, and $73,846,475 imports from the same. With the advantages of the good will of the Chinese, our near approach to their shores and the extension of our facilities for transportation, there is great probability of our absorption of that profitable trade. We are in a position at this time to obtain a much better footing in China than has any other nation. When the English bombarded and seized Canton, they found the people as accessible, socially and commercially, as those of any city in the world; "exclusiveness" proved to be a public policy of the rulers rather than a domestic principle of the people. That policy has been maintained only from fear of foreign interference; the clauses in the new treaty with us retaining control of all internal improvements, &c., are simply diplomatic barriers to this foreign interference in the dread of which the mandarin class who govern China have been educated for ages. But it is not an irrevocable policy. Mr. Burlingame represented, while in this country, that the Government of China intends to throw the Empire open to trade and emigration when the foreign powers, which have hitherto forced their trade regulations and consular courts on them by arms, shall have granted to her the same privilege of regulating her internal affairs that is accorded to France, to England and all independent powers. This they seek by their new treaty and alliances. It seems destined that America, having gained through its sustained reputation for a policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs, and an aversion to entangling alliances, the confidence of the Chinese rulers, is now to be instrumental in opening China and its third of the human race to civilization, and at the same time to enrich itself beyond calculation. Europe may as well recognize that China is no longer a world to be conquered; peace has won there what will prove one of her most renowned victories, and England and Russia may sit down like a couple of disgusted Alexanders and weep because that world no longer remains to be conquered. In the meantime do not let American statesmen and merchants forget that the rich reward of our sudden supremacy in Asia yet remains to be gathered.

Spain—The Provisional Government.

The revolution in Spain has entered upon a new stage. Having abandoned all hopes of rallying the people to her support, and unable to depend upon the fidelity of any portion of her army, Queen Isabella herself has virtually acknowledged its success and her own deposition by putting forth a feeble and angry protest against the authority assumed by the Junta now assembled at Madrid. Every one of the numerous Bourbons scattered throughout Europe continues to "protest" against the sentences pronounced upon them by their late subjects, although nobody takes any particular notice of their protests. In the present case the Queen's manifesto is important as an admission on her part that a *de facto* Government does actually exist, and that even she has no immediate hopes of overthrowing it. All her assertions of her "right" will not avail more at the present day than those of King Bomba or the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Whatever may happen in Spain, she at least is finally disposed of. The only question that now concerns the outside world is the nature of the Government which is to succeed her.

Espartero, it seems, has been called to "the head of the State," and a Ministry formed which includes many of the Generals most prominently concerned in the insurrection. It is difficult to understand what is meant by the phrase "head of the State," as applied to the position to be held by Espartero. As the Ministry is complete in all its departments, Marshal Serrano, who has triumphantly entered Madrid with great pomp, being at its head, and Gen. Prim being Secretary of War, it follows that the office to which Espartero has been elevated must be of an exceptional character—not that of Dictator, as an organized Ministry would scarcely have been formed in that case—and not that of President of a Republic, as we have as yet no decisive information that the people have pronounced in favor of a Republic. It is probably provisional, in any case, as, although Espartero can do more than any other man to prevent jealousies and bickerings among the subordinate leaders in the insurrection, his age and ill-health would forbid him from assuming the duties of any arduous office for any length of time. He can be of invaluable service to the popular cause in Spain at the present crisis; but it is out of the question that the present arrangement, whatever its nature, can be intended to be permanent.

With regard to what is to be the final result, we are still without a clue. There is a far stronger party in favor of a Republic than was anticipated. But, irrespective of the pressure which might be exercised by France in case of the establishment of a Republic being seriously mooted, it is doubtful if the great mass of the rural population is prepared to go to such lengths. And as long as the people are not ripe for it, the adoption of republican institutions would open a field for sullen resistance on the part of the clergy and for intrigues on the part of the exiled Queen, which might be avoided under a popular monarch, governing on well and strictly defined constitutional principles. "Education" and "religious liberty" are the demands of the people of Madrid, and the experience of Austria, no less than that of Italy, shows that a throne is not incompatible with their attainment, while "the sovereignty of the people" has been peacefully, yet firmly, asserted even in the case of the former Power.

The movement has hitherto been remarkable for the absence of anything like revolutionary frenzy on the one side, as of devotion or stubborn adherence to the royal cause on the other. Whoever succeeds to power now, will do so without inheriting, in any part of the kingdom, any of the evils caused by that bitterness of feeling likely to follow prolonged political animosity, or actual intestine war. The popular demands are reasonable and just, and with the exception of a few outbursts of feeling against the Queen personally, there has been no violence of passion displayed throughout the entire movement. Those who now hold the reins of Government in Spain have it in their power to effect marvels toward the regeneration of their country. There are certain difficulties to be contended with, both foreign and domestic, from intervention and from dissensions, but we may venture to hope that the wise counsels of the veteran Espartero will enable them to complete the work as peacefully and as happily as it has been begun.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. McClellan's letter to the Democratic meeting last night was a damper. He told them that he declined to preside because he had long since determined to abstain from political life; and then, after a passing compliment to the Democratic cause, he proceeded to eulogise Gen. Grant and his public services in the highest terms; and he closed by advocating a restored Union, the maintenance of the *National credit inviolate*, the maintenance of peace, and other excellent principles. It is evident that "Little Mac" has grown wiser with time and travel.

Capt. Ericsson's letter to the Swedish University, published in another column, is a paper of profound importance. Opening with a *résumé* of some novel and fruitful philosophical studies conducted by him during the last few years upon the sun and solar heat, it then proceeds to announce his successful construction of three "solar engines." Of these engines, "one is actuated by steam, formed by the concentration of the heat of the solar rays, while the other two are actuated by the expansive force of atmospheric air, heated directly by concentrated radiant heat." A device so unprecedented, ingenious, important and all-embracing in its results, cannot fail, so soon as its details are known, to create the profoundest sensation in the industrial and mechanical world. The use of the sun's heat for warming and purifying is, of course, as ancient as the sun itself; even the concentration of solar rays is as old as the burning-glass. But this new device of the distinguished engineer is something entirely different—it is the application of the sun's heat as a *motive power*, and it will rank, doubtless, when wholly developed, among the most memorable of the mechanical triumphs of modern times, only to be properly named side by side with such agencies in science, civilization and commerce as the steam engine itself.

It is important that none of the more malignant enemies of Gen. Grant, who call themselves Republicans, should be elected to next Congress. Ashley, of Ohio, for example, who attempted to force a measure through Congress impeaching Gen. Grant, and Butler, of Massachusetts, who has been one of his worst revilers, should not be reëlected. Gen. Grant's administration will be the better of criticism; but both his administration and the country would be outraged by the virulent assaults of Ashley and Butler.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday stated that the Spanish Legation is not recognized by our Government as "representing any Government competent to send Ministers to Washington." This is rather a curious state of things. Until the Government of a country is replaced by another, competent to exercise authority, it is supposed to retain its place. After the November election it will be reasonably certain that on the 4th of March the administration of our own Government will undergo a very decided change; but that fact will scarcely warrant other nations in declining to recognize our representatives already there. One nation is not supposed to know anything about the political contests of others. When results are reached, and one party succeeds another in the actual administration of affairs, then other nations can adapt their action to the changed condition of the country,—but not with propriety until then.

In the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday, Judge Barnard made an announcement of an extraordinary character. He was to hold Circuit Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, but he gave notice that during the entire term he would not call Calendar. He would sit daily *for the purpose of making citizens*. Now, there are important criminal cases awaiting trial at Oyer and Terminer, which Judge Barnard is required to attend to; and he is also appointed to hold (Part I.) Circuit for the trial of civil cases. But those accused of criminal offences must remain in prison or under bonds while he is attending to his political work, and other important civil cases must be postponed for his political convenience. Now, there is not the slightest necessity for Judge Barnard giving up the pressing duties of his Court for the purpose of engaging in the business of making voters. There are sufficient Courts outside already looking after it. The Superior Court and Common Pleas are competent to do all that is necessary. But Judge Barnard is anxious to be reëlected Judge of the Supreme Court; and he has undertaken his present job so as to enable him to put through as many Democrats as possible himself. Is not this a shameful and shocking state of affairs?

It is noteworthy that the first cry of the Spanish people, after the overthrow of the Bourbon Government, was for religious liberty and free education. If the new Government will give the people these, the regeneration of Spain will be well assured. Spain, in recent times, has been by far the most intolerant Government of Europe, as regards religion, and the most backward, as regards popular education. It has not had its equal, even in the Government of His Holiness the Pope.

The return to this country of the distinguished and impressive German *tragedienne*, Mlle. Janauschek, and her appearance this evening in one of Schiller's tragedies, are events of theatrical importance, and of interest to those who can appreciate the higher order of dramatic delineation. When here last Winter, Mlle. Janauschek performed under disadvantageous terms, both as regards the circumstances of her engagement and appearance, and the company with which she was associated. But she is her own manager on this occasion, and, we understand, has a superior company. Mlle. Janauschek is a great and conscientious *artiste*.

We hope the Democrats will be as expert and alert in hunting up and preventing election frauds perpetrated or proposed by Republicans, as the Republicans have been in ferreting out Democratic frauds. We do not want fraudulent means used for the election of Grant any more than we want them employed for the advantage of Seymour. Every man, of any party, who detects and exposes frauds on either side, renders the highest service to his country, whichever way he may vote.

We should judge, from the destruction of royal statues and portraits by the Spanish Liberals, that the only statue of Queen Isabella II. now left standing, is that which raises its coarse and unartistic front in Havana. But we suppose that any Spanish subject who should lay an impious hand upon that would at once be *garroted* by order of Captain-General Lersundi.

Great indignation has been excited among the Republicans, and all honest men in Brooklyn, by the action of the Democratic majority in the Board of Supervisors, in appointing nearly the entire body of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election from the Democratic Party. Mr. Fred. Scholes, an Ex-Alderman and Supervisor of Brooklyn, has written a letter in which he protests against the gross injustice of this shameless partisanship. He says that the "Democratic Party have thus obtained the same control over the election that they have over the primaries;" and he adds:

> "It appears that a small 'ring,' through the Democratic General Committee, fix the 'slate,' and decide whom the party shall nominate, and now in like manner, by the appointment of the Inspectors and Canvassers, they are to determine who shall be elected! And this is the honest party, that talks about protecting the people from corrupt and dishonest officials! This transaction has probably done the party claiming the majority the worst of all injuries."

If the Democrats who amuse themselves by assaulting Republican processions, attacking citizens dressed as "Boys in Blue," cutting down Republican banners, &c., think they are strengthening their party in these ways, they are mistaken—as much mistaken as the Southerners who think they are improving *their* prospects by assailing the colored people. We have already recorded quite a number of these small "outrages" already, here and in this locality, and we have heard of several others not yet in the newspapers. At the same time, we have not, thus far, heard of a single instance in which the Democrats have suffered from Republican hands in any such ways as are above referred to. Now, we advise the Democrats, if they desire to poll a decent vote in any part of the country, to put a stop, as soon as possible, to all these rowdy amusements.

This is the history of the Butler-Atkinson quarrel, in which we have another chapter to-day: Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, argued, in a late speech on the finances, that Butler's financial heresies should prevent his reëlection to Congress. Butler replied to this in a bitter note, charging Atkinson with being in collusion with a New-York gold speculator (Sam Ward) to defeat him, and also charging Atkinson with fraud in paying in legal-tender paper a debt contracted before the war, and which was supposed, at the time of its contraction, to be payable in gold. Atkinson replied that Butler had come in possession of the dispatch from Sam Ward to him (Atkinson) by foul means; and that, in paying the debt to which Butler alluded in currency, he had acted for a corporation and not for himself, and, moreover, had but conformed to the terms of the Legal-tender act. To this Butler now replies (see his letter elsewhere) that Sam Ward's dispatch came to him in a letter from a stranger—from which letter he assumes to quote—and he then reiterates his charges of fraud against Mr. Atkinson in an insulting manner, and furiously denounces all who oppose his reëlection to Congress. Atkinson, in his previous letter, said he had addressed Butler as a "gentleman;" but how will he address him now? He had better not do it at all.

The chances of the Bourbons in Spain have diminished with every day of the revolution. The wrath of the people seems to have been fairly aroused against the dynasty in all its branches and members. At the opening of the revolt, the *Gaulois* announced that the first object of the insurgents was the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. The official *Gazette* (Madrid) said that the Queen would be willing to abdicate if the insurgents would accept her son, the Prince of the Asturias, as King, with her as Regent; but the insurgents were opposed to any compromise, and their programme was the expulsion of the Bourbons. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* (Sept 21) said a statement had been published that the Bourbon Carlists were intriguing, and some of the Madrid reactionary papers had mentioned Charles VII., as his handful of partisans call him, the son of Don Juan de Bourbon; but the writer added that Spain was determined to have no more Bourbons. The cable yesterday also mentioned a great patriotic display at Madrid, in which was carried flags and banners bearing the inscription, "Down with the Bourbons!" We may hope that Spain has seen the last of this corrupt and tyrannical dynasty.

We don't object to the bands at Democratic processions playing "Dixie" and other favorite tunes of the Confederate soldiers. But why don't they occasionally vary these with "John Brown" and their favorite tunes of the Union soldiers?

The *World* quotes from the address of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama paragraph advising that the freedmen be allowed to enjoy all the rights and to exercise all the privileges accorded to them by existing laws, the right of suffrage included, without obstruction or molestation, and says that "one such proof as this of the enlightened and pacific temper of the South" is a sufficient answer to all the denunciations of the North. It is open only to one objection; actions speak louder than words, and the acts of the South are in open contradiction to this wise and just advice. Besides declarations of this sort are so rare among Southern Democrats that *one* must be made to go a great ways. Where one piece of advice of this sort is found, there are ten on the other side.

VENEZUELA.

Affairs in Coro—A Local Cincinnatus—Attitude of the Zulia Government—Prospects of a Termination of the Strife.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Curacoa, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

By a vessel that has just arrived from Coro, I learn that that State is entirely pacified. Gen. Louis M. Dias, who, since the accession to power of the Falcon party, some four years since, has been residing in this City, and is the head of a most excellent institution of learning known as the "Collegio Vargas," some days since visited Coro, and immediately on landing was hailed by the whole population as the man to establish order and good government, and was offered supreme dictatorial powers over that State as long as he thought it necessary to exercise them. He accepted the position, and in his speech thanking them for their confidence, he remarked that Gen. Colina, then present, could have twenty-four hours in which to leave the country, and looking at his watch, remarked that if at the end of that time he was found within the State they should "hang him." In a very short space of time Gen. Colina was on board of a small sloop bound to the adjacent Island of Aruba, and he arrived at this port yesterday. Gen. Dias spent about ten days in Coro, established order and a Government, and, Cincinnatus—like, then returned to take charge of his college here.

The war vessels, which are still in possession of the Falcon party, are in the vicinity of Maracaibo. Gen. Sutherland, President of the State of Zulia, is, I learn, willing to respect any Government at Caracas that will respect him, and I shall not, therefore, be surprised to learn any day of an arrangement that will end the present strife.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Aguirre Made President of the Junta and Serrano General-in-Chief.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.

A dispatch from Madrid has the following, MADOZ has resigned the Presidency of the Junta, and AGUIRRE succeeds him. AGUIRRE has appointed SERRANO General-in-Chief of the Army.

Olozaga Declines to Act as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 5.

A dispatch from Madrid states that OLOZAGA, who was named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, declines a position in the new Cabinet.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 5.

Gen. PRIM is at Barcelona. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

EGYPT.

Completion of the Submarine Cable from Malta to Alexandria.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.

The new deep-sea submarine telegraph, direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in the South—Circular from Gen. Howard—Persecuting Colored Voters in Georgia—Gen. Sibley's Report.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

A prominent Government official, who has just returned from New-Orleans, and who has heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, reports that the condition of affairs in that section is daily growing worse, and that Republicans, whether native or "carpet-baggers," are compelled to leave. They are proscribed not only in social and political matters, but in business affairs, and are refused the privilege of renewing leases of business stands which they have occupied since the close of the war. He adds that the feeling of the whites is more bitter now against the Reconstruction acts of Congress than it was against the administration of the Federal Government by Mr. LINCOLN in 1861. He says both parties are organized, but the white rebels have the advantage of experience with military commanders, and are better armed and equipped. In addition to this and other similar statements, the official records of the War Department show that, during the past two months, political disturbances have greatly increased, and in Texas the feeling has developed itself into open rebellion. The laws are set at defiance, and officers of the Government have been imprisoned by the civil authorities. To so great an extent has this been carried that Gen. HOWARD has been compelled to issue the following circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1868.

CIRCULAR NO. 8.—The attention of the Assistant Commissioners and officers of this Bureau is called to the following extract from section three of the act of Congress, to continue in force the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, passed July 16, 1866: All persons appointed to service under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment shall be so far deemed in the military service of the United States, as to be under the military jurisdiction and entitled to the military protection of the Government while in the discharge of the duties of their office.

By order of

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner.

F. D. SEWALL, A. A. A. General.

Among many cases of disregard of the law quoted in the foregoing, is that of a civil agent of the Bureau, named STYLES, who was arrested, with the detachment of soldiers under his command, for firing into a drunken mob which he was trying to disperse, and tried by the civil authorities. He arrived here a few days since and laid his case before Gen. HOWARD in person. He says he has no doubt he would have been hung, had not a party of cavalry, passing through that part of the State, accidentally heard that some United States soldiers were prisoners in the jail, and marched to their relief.

PERSECUTING COLORED VOTERS.

The Georgia Legislature continues its nefarious work of persecuting the colored voters. The bill to provide for uniform tickets at elections, which is adroitly telegraphed North as a bill to prevent frauds, is simply a bill to render fraud easy. In the elections throughout the South heretofore, the freedmen have generally distinguished their own ballots by some device, such as the American flag, the portrait of Mr. LINCOLN, or a red, white and blue background. In this way, whether they could read or not, they could not be deceived. But this bill prohibits all this, and makes the tickets of both parties alike, and is, of course, designed to deceive those who cannot read. In addition to this it is nefarious, because it interferes with a matter which is always and everywhere a person's or a party's own taste and choice.

GEN. SIBLEY'S REPORT.

The Democratic Press having repeated its statement that Gen. SIBLEY's report of the Camilla massacre has been received by Gen. HOWARD, and that the latter has refused to give it out for publication, it is proper to say again that it has not been received. On the contrary, Gen. HOWARD to-day telegraphed to Gen. SIBLEY asking him when it would be forwarded to his headquarters. Perhaps when it is received the *World* and other papers, which have indorsed it as a truthful *exposé* of the affair, will be willing to print it.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

Candidates for Supervisor of Internal Revenue, whose names are now before the Secretary of the Treasury for confirmation, will doubtless be grateful for information that will give them their commissions. They should profit by the experience of the two thus far confirmed. What Mr. McCULLOCH wants is good Democratic indorsement. In MARR's case, of Missouri, he was indorsed by the BLAIRS. In GOODLOE's case, of Kentucky, he was indorsed by GREEN CLAY SMITH and Gen. ROUSSEAU. If each Republican can get Democratic indorsement, so as to make the thing entirely non-partisan, it will suit Mr. McCULLOCH.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN and her young son quietly sailed from Baltimore for Bremen on Thursday last. Her name did not appear on the passenger list, and her departure was not known until several days afterward. Her friends say that it is her intention to place her son at school in Germany, and then pass the Winter in the South of France.

THE VACANT BRIGADIERSHIP.

GORDON GRANGER's friends have announced him as a candidate for the Brigadiership to be made vacant by the retirement of Gen. HOOKER. GRANGER is the only officer in the army of prominence who is known as the personal and intimate friend of the President, and is equal to HANCOCK and ROUSSEAU in his support of the Administration.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES.

The Democracy here are preparing for their political funerals next week in the following merry style, which is from the milk-and-water evening edition of the *Confederate Intelligencer*:

"Information has reached us to-day, which makes assurance doubly sure, that Ohio will go Democratic on the 13th inst. Accounts from all parts of the State, derived from sources entirely reliable, point directly to this result. Our information from this State indicates the same disposition to brag and boast among the Radicals as exists in this city. But the Democracy of the Buckeye State are firm and earnest, and use their money judiciously, preferring rather to devote their funds toward the legitimate purposes of the campaign, than to lock them up in bets which decide nothing."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 5.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. WYNKOOP, agent for the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, has arrived here, direct from Fort Larned. He represents that the Indians within his agency have fled south of the Arkansas River, and that Gen. SULLY was pursuing, and had, up to the time the Colonel left the fort, been skirmishing with them for three weeks. The Indians are in a destitute condition, having a scarcity of provisions—buffalo and other game being scarce. It is estimated that the Arrapahoes have about 800, and the Cheyennes upward of 1,600 fighting men.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has addressed a circular letter to Superintendents and agents, instructing them to solicit and procure specimens of Indian costumes, weapons of war and other articles of Indian use, with all proper information respecting the same, as may give interest and add value to the collection proposed to represent the Indian character and history in a Cabinet of Natural History which has been opened in the General Land Office, for the collection and preservation of a system of scientific memorials from the different parts of the country, but representing especially the geological and mineralogical character of the public lands in the State.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner-General of the Land Office has issued a circular of instructions with reference to the act of Congress of March, 1867, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June last. The circular provides that when town sites are located upon land already surveyed, the entry must be made in conformity to the legal provisions of the Public Land Laws, and no costs in regard to past surveys will be exacted. When sites are upon unsurveyed land, it will be necessary, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to close the lines upon the exterior limits of the town site. The law of March, 1867, stipulates that there shall be conceded, where the number of inhabitants is 100 and less than 200, not exceeding 320 acres; where the population is more than 200 and less than 1,000, not exceeding 640 acres; where the inhabitants number 1,000 and over, and not exceeding 2,000, 1,280 acres; and for each additional 1,000 inhabitants not exceeding 5,000, a further grant of 320 acres. All military and other reservations of the United States, private grants and valid mining claims, are excluded from the operations of the Town Site laws.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will probably be published to-morrow afternoon, and may be accompanied by an explanation of some of the changes in prominent items. The statement will show a much less increase of debt over that of August than had heretofore been supposed.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the bid of Messrs. LEECH, PIPER & Co., of Kittanning, Penn., at $194,000, for carrying the mail from Fort Abercrombie, by Fort Ransom, nine hundred miles, three times a week, in four-horse post-coaches. This service opens up a vast space of our Northwestern territory, connections being closely made with the railroad service at Saint Paul, and thence, by daily and tri-weekly service, to Abercrombie.

The Assistant Postmaster-General says that it is not true that the transportation of mails between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads has been suspended. CARLTON SPAIDES, of Chicago, was the accepted bidder for the service, but before the contract was filled Congress repealed so much of the Postal laws as provided that no newspapers should be sent overland without the pre-payment of letter postage, thus very largely increasing the bulk of mail matter. Owing to the failure of SPAIDES, WELLS, FARGO & Co. are now doing so under temporary arrangement until the matter can be adjusted. This firm has heretofore acted under a power of attorney for BEN. HALLIDAY, the original contractor.

NEW BONDED WAREHOUSE IN RICHMOND.

A bonded warehouse, for the storage of tobacco, snuff and cigars only, was opened for the first time for business in Richmond to-day.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—A. A. Terrill, Sterling, Ill.; O. B. Stone, Franklin County, Ill.

Gaugers—Charles E. Tibbett, Sixth Ohio; Henry H. Brown, First Michigan.

The Inspectors of Cigars and Tobacco for the Thirty-second District of New-York are Samuel Reynolds, Dennis Hogan, H. J. McMahon and John T. Coulter.

CONNECTICUT.

Result of the Town Elections—Republican Gains.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Oct. 5.

The election to-day for town officers resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by 738 majority, which is about the same as last Spring, counting the relative gains and losses of both parties. The vote appropriating half a million dollars from the town treasury, in aid of two new railroad projects, is carried by a large vote. The following is the result of the vote: For Connecticut Western Road, 4,028, against 319; for the Connecticut Valley Road, 4,094, against 515. This secures the building of both roads, without doubt.

New-Haven has elected the Democratic ticket by 917 majority against 2,253 last Spring; a Democratic loss of 1,336. This loss will offset all the Democratic gains made thus far and leave a large margin. The towns thus far heard from show considerable Republican gains. Middletown, which went largely Democratic last year, elects a portion of the Republican ticket this year. Meridan and other towns show large Republican gains.

NORWICH, Conn., Monday, Oct. 5.

Returns from the towns in the Third Congressional District show Republican gains. Norwich gives 450 Republican majority; a gain of 210 over the last town election and 150 over the election last Spring. The Democratic majority in New-London is reduced, and part of the Republican ticket elected.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, Oct. 5.

The Democratic ticket for Town Clerk was elected, to-day, by a majority of 250 against 270 last year, a Republican gain of 20. The Democratic Collector was elected by only 68 majority.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, Oct. 5.

The Republicans have elected the Town Clerk by 35 majority, and two other officers. The Democrats carried the rest of the ticket by 15 majority.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Oct. 5.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, 230 officers and men, arrived here on a special train at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, on their annual excursion. They were met at the depot by Companies B and G of the First Massachusetts Battalion, both of this city, and by the Governor's Foot Guard—fifty men—of Hartford, Conn. With their escort they marched to the City Hall, where Mayor WINCHESTER welcomed them to the city. The visiting companies were afterward tendered a collation.

Later in the afternoon there was a dress parade on Court Square, which was witnessed by several thousand people. To-night a complimentary ball was given by the Springfield Club, in honor of the Ancients and Honorables. It was a very brilliant affair. The Ancients and Honorables will return to Boston to-morrow afternoon. Gen. N. P. BANKS is in the ranks.

Arrival of Arms at Memphis—Serious Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 5.

About 4,000 stand of arms arrived here this morning on the steamer *Belle of Memphis* from St. Louis, consigned to Little Rock. It is alleged they are for arming the negroes in Arkansas. The military authorities know nothing of them. Considerable excitement and indignation is manifested among the citizens here. All the White and Arkansas River boats refuse to take them on any terms, and they are consequently left on the levee.

On Saturday night a train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through a trestle bridge near West Station, precipitating two coaches and two sleeping cars into the ravine. One colored brakeman was killed and seven passengers were wounded.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the night of the 26th of September to burn the town of Lexington, Miss. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration.

Difficulties Between the Whites and Negroes in Louisiana—The Recent Storm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 5.

Accounts have been received of trouble between the whites and negroes in St. Landry Parish on the 27th and 28th ult. There are greatly conflicting reports as to the extent of the trouble and the number of casualties. Considerable ill-feeling, growing out of politics, has existed for some time; but on the 19th ult. a conference was held between the leaders of both parties, which resulted in an agreement satisfactory to all. On the 27th, however, a personal difficulty took place between two white men, one a prominent Radical, distorted accounts of which brought the negroes out under arms, flocking to the town of Opelousas. A squad, thus armed and marching into Opelousas, fired into a squad of whites, killing one and wounding four. It is reported that two negroes were also killed. The local authorities ordered the disarming of the negroes, which was done, and order was then restored. Reports from responsible authority state that the colored people were the aggressors in the whole affair, except so far as it became necessary to use force in disarming the negroes on the neighboring plantations. The accounts of the affair published in the New-Orleans *Republican* state that the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau fraternizes with and assists the whites in their unlawful depredations.

Considerable damage has been done by the storm along the lake and in the rear part of the city, the extent of which cannot yet be ascertained. The storm abated Sunday night. The water is slowly receding from the submerged districts. All of the overdue steamers, for whose safety fears were yesterday entertained, are safe. No marine disasters or losses of life are yet reported.

EDWARD WARE, General Ticket Agent of the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, who shot himself on Saturday morning, died last night.

G. W. McCRANIE, editor of the Owachita *Telegraph*, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District, thus completing the ticket.

CRICKET.

The International Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The match was resumed at 11:30 o'clock, with RADCLIFFE, who was not out Saturday, for four, and BARCLAY at the wickets; the telegraph at the close having shown a score of fifty-five runs with thirteen wickets down. The innings was finished at 12:34, with the total of eighty-eight runs.

The Eleven sent SMITH and JUPP to the wickets; JUPP being bowled the first over by C. NEWHALL. GRIFFITH followed and soon retired for only four. SHAW now took the bat, and after getting ten runs was also bowled by C. NEWHALL. The next wicket to fall was that of SMITH, he being caught and bowled by C. NEWHALL for only three. POOLEY, LILLYWHITE and ROWBOTHAM followed in quick succession, without adding to the score, and when dinner was announced, seven wickets had fallen for forty-three runs, of which CHARLWOOD had made twenty-five.

After dinner TARRANT went in, and before retiring ran up the score to sixty-three. He was followed by FREEMAN, who was bowled the first ball. WILLSHER, the last man, now went in, and by admirable play, in conjunction with CHARLWOOD, he had put thirteen on the score, when CHARLWOOD was disposed of for a remarkably well played forty-five—the total for the innings being ninety-two.

CHARLWOOD's score contained one six, four fours, four threes and four twos. In SHAW's ten were one four and a two.

TARRANT's dashing twelve were composed of a four, one three, one two and singles; and WILLSHER made three threes, one two and singles.

The following are the principal figures in the scores of the Twenty-two:

Mr. CADWALADER made four twos; Mr. HARGREAVES one three and one two; Mr. GRAFFEN, one two and one three: Mr. MEADE, one two and one four; Mr. MORGAN, four twos; Mr. RADCLIFFE, one three and one two; Mr. WHITE, one four and three twos; Mr. CLAY, one four and two twos, and Mr. CHARLES and R. NEWHALL each got away a couple of twos. All batted finely for their scores, as also did some whom the splendid fielding of the Eleven prevented from getting runs which, with ordinary play, would have counted. After an interval the Twenty-two commenced their second innings by sending BUSSIER and CADWALADER to the wickets. HARGREAVES soon followed, showing some good play, and before he was bowled by FREEMAN, had made one three, three twos and four singles. When play was stopped, ten wickets had fallen for twenty-one runs.

The Germantown cars are running long trains filled with passengers. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons are present, among whom are a number of ladies. A band of music enlivens the scene, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. The Englishmen were frequently cheered for their good play, and the Americans were, in the early part of the game, confident of winning. The ground looks magnificent.

The appearance in the field of the twenty-two in white flannel shirts and knickerbocker breeches, and crimson stocking, was very picturesque, as they were scattered over the dark green sward, which was as level as a billiard table. The Americans fielded exceedingly well, it seeming almost impossible that a ball could be got away through them, so well placed were they, by their Captain, and so vigilant and ubiquitous were they in their movements. The Eleven were not less effective in their fielding, which was more consolidated to suit their fast bowling. After a while, this being mastered, they substituted at one end the underhand slow-twisters of GRIFFITH, which had great effect in the second innings. The bowling of CHARLES NEWHALL for the Americus was again as effective as it was in Boston.

Play will be continued during the week, ending with a grand Base Ball match between the English Nine and the Athletic Club.

The following is the full score of the first innings of the American Twenty-two:

G. Newhall b. Freeman	0
Cadwallader c. Charlwood b. Tarrant	15
Hargreaves, b. Freeman	7
Bussier b. Freeman	0
Markoe b. Shaw	1
Graffen b. Freeman	5
Meade c. Freeman b. Shaw	6
D. Newhall b. Freeman	0
Johns b. Freeman	0
Morgan b. Freeman	9
L. Baird, l. b. w., b. Freeman	0
Outerbridge b. Freeman	0
C. Newhall b. Tarrant	2
Radcliffe b. Freeman	6
Barclay c. Tarrant b. Freeman	1
Magee c. Willsher b. Tarrant	1
White b. Lillywhite	13
Clay c. Freeman	10
R. Newhall not out	3
Waterman c. Griffith b. Lillywhite	0
C. Baird c. Charlwood b. Freeman	1
Hopkins b. Freeman	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 5; wides, 1	8
Total	78

The following is the score of the first innings of the All-England Eleven:

Smith c. and b. C. Newhall	3
Jupp b. C. Newhall	0
Griffith c. Outerbridge b. C. Newhall	4
Shaw b. C. Newhall	10
Pooley b. Meade	0
Charlwood c. L. Baird b. C. Newhall	45
Lillywhite c. Hargreaves b. C. Newhall	0
Rowbotham c. G. Newhall b. D. Newhall	0
Tarrant b. Waterman	12
Freeman b. Waterman	0
Willsher not out	13
Bye, 1; leg byes, 2; wides, 2	5
Total	92

Democratic Mass Meeting in Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Oct. 5.

The Democrats held an immense mass meeting here to-day. Preparations had been made on a large scale, and no efforts were spared to make it the greatest Democratic demonstration ever seen in Western Pennsylvania. The delegations from the country were numerous, and the large procession was two hours and ten minutes passing a given point. The business houses and residences along the various portions of the route were profusely decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, &c. Among the distinguished speakers present were Hons. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, HEISTER CLYMER, EDGAR COWAN and others. The torchlight procession to-night was a grand affair. Many buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

Republican Rally at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, Oct. 5.

Institute Hall was packed to overflowing last evening to hear WAYNE McVEAGH, of Pennsylvania, and Major PANGBORN, of New-Jersey. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Mr. McVEAGH gave a review of the history of the two parties, contending that peace could only be secured by the success of republican principles. Major PANGBORN followed, ably discussing the issues of the campaign.

The general election of Assessors and Inspectors will take place in this State to-morrow.

Damage by the Recent Storm in the South.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Oct. 5.

The storm abated this morning. Some little damage was done by water in this city. The Captain of the steamship *America* reports very heavy weather but no marine disasters are reported so far. Many sailing vessels are due. The steamship that cleared on Saturday remained inside the bar until Sunday morning. The prospect is fair for fine weather to-morrow. A moderate northeast wind is blowing.

Hon. Hamilton Ward at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 5.

Hon. HAMILTON WARD, member of Congress from this district and a candidate for reëlection, addressed the Republicans of this city this evening at the wigwam in a very able and eloquent speech. The wigwam is capable of seating 3,000 people, and was filled to overflowing, thousands going away unable to gain admission. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Naturalization Frauds in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Monday. Oct. 5.

Attorney-General BREWSTER has presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court a petition asking that certain parties named, to whom naturalization papers had been issued without previous declaration of intention to become citizens, shall be made to show cause why said papers shall not be vacated. The Court holds the matter under consideration.

Agitation of the Cuba Annexation Question.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Oct. 5.

The *Register*, in its leader this morning, takes strong grounds in favor of immediate annexation of Cuba, in view of the success of the Spanish revolution. It says the will of the people plainly demands this, and that the Government should take immediate steps to secure the prize at once.

Sad Death of Two Children in Charlestown, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

ADDIE and MINNIE BROWN, aged 9 and 7 years, were burned to death in Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday night. They were studying a lesson, when the young brother ran against them, upsetting a fluid lamp.

The Railroad War.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 5.

The railroad war, inaugurated by the Erie and Central Railroads in New-York, has been promptly met by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and correspondingly low rates to all points in the West have been made from Philadelphia to protect the trade of that city.

The Turf in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Fall meeting of the Buffalo Park Association commences to-morrow and will continue three days. Thirty-one entries have been made. Several well-known trotting horses are among the number, and if the weather proves favorable good sport is anticipated.

Senator Conkling in Troy.

TROY, Monday, Oct. 5.

United States Senator CONKLING addressed a large mass meeting of Republicans at Rand's Hall, in this city, this evening, Hon. THOMAS COLEMAN presided, Mr. CONKLING was received with cheers.

A grand Union torchlight procession took place in Cohoes this evening.

Speaker Colfax at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 5.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX spoke here to-night in the "rink," to an audience of fully 5,000 persons. Large numbers were unable to get in the rink.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—The Valley City Woolen Mills, at Grand Rapids, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $35,000. Insured for $5,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 5.—A dispach from Alleghany Springs, Va., announces the death of JOHN B. CARROLL, one of the most respected and beloved of our merchants.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—A drunken row in Quincey on Sunday morning, resulted in the death of ALEXANDER GARRIN, from stabs inflicted by EUGENE CORTHELL. The latter is under arrest for manslaughter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 5.—The O. H. Booth Hose Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., arrived here this evening and were escorted through the streets by the Springfield Fire Department with torches. They will parade again to-morrow, and be entertained at a collation on Hampden Park. They leave for their homes on Wednesday morning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—The eighth annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day. The weather was delightful and the attendance fair. All the departments are filled to overflowing, and present a fine appearance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—The Democratic County Convention assembled to-day and nominated an entirely new ticket. Both political parties will hold demonstrations this week—the Republicans on Wednesday night and the Democrats on Thursday night.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 5.—A large Republican mass meeting was held in Centre-square to-night. Addresses were made by HENRY WILSON, Major Z. K. PANGBORN and Capt. F. SCHLUEMBACH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5.—A private dispatch from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, announces his acceptance of an invitation to visit and address the people of this State. He is expected here about the end of this week.

UTICA, Oct. 5.—The Convention of the colored people of this State will convene in this city at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—A boy named JAMES LARKIN, 9 years of age, was shot and killed yesterday by HENRY HOUSTON, who has been arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLER's new play, "Out of the Streets," was acted here last evening for the first time. It is a story of city life, divided into a prologue and four acts. The leading spirit of the play is a gentleman who is called *Richard Norman* in the first act and *Sidney Heaton* in all the others. He deserts a girl whom he had married in Maine, weds a rich city lady on the night before his first wife dies in the city prison, and tosses aside a third victim to whom he is bound by no legal tie. It will therefore be seen that his powers of fascination must have been wholesale. His first wife leaves a prison-born son, who is brought up on Randall's Island, and is used later in life, by the third victim, as an instrument of revenge and torment upon her betrayer and his second mate. This is the main topic of the play. The prison-born becomes the hero, whom a rich "financier" (see small bills) takes "out of the streets," educates, introduces into his family circle, where he falls in love with the "financier's" daughter, finally marrying her after undergoing the customary snubbing on account of his namelessness and poverty. There are twenty-eight characters introduced in the course of the piece, but the acting called out by them is of the least impressive nature. Quite a good company has been engaged to sustain these parts: Miss BLANCHE GREY, Miss HENRIETTA IRVING, Miss ELLA CHAPMAN, Mr. F. C. BANGS, Mr. STUDLEY, Mr. PARSLOE, and Mr. E. COLEMAN having the principal duties. A consideration of their efforts will be given hereafter. Some clever imitations of familiar localities are given as the piece progresses, a bustling representation of Washington Market in 1850 leading off in effectiveness; views are also furnished of the City Hospital, of Wall-street, and of Union-square Park. In the latter an absurd attempt is made to counterfeit a mad-dog excitement, and a real dog is introduced, but the noble beast is anything but mad, and the tableau which is intended to be thrilling is just the contrary. A fire scene which brings the second act to an end excited that enthusiasm which red fire always will, and was redemanded, but for some reason or another it was the only tableau on which the curtain did not reascend. "Out of the Streets" will be played all the week.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK is to make her first appearance in the present season to-night, at the Academy of Music, in "The Bride of Messina."

The iron theatre, over the way from the Academy, is also to be opened this evening, under Mr. LENT's auspices, and the New-York Circus season for 1868-'9 is to be commenced.

A pupil of Mrs. MATILDA HERON will make her *début* on the stage of Mr. JEROME's Theatre, next Saturday evening. *Camille* is the character selected for the occasion. The young lady's *nom de theatre* is AGNES ETHEL.

The theatrical season began in Richmond, Va., last evening, with the production of "Rosedale" by Mr. FORD's dramatic company from Baltimore. The Richings Opera Troupe is underlined.

A correspondent from London sends the following news of American actors at present in England: "Four theatres in the metropolis—the Princess', the Surrey, the City of London and the Pavilion—are playing pieces which depend almost wholly for their success on the New-York sensation of "Under the Gaslight;" another theatre—"Sadlers Wells"—is having a great success with the real play which is called there "London by Gaslight." J. S. CLARKE is idle in town; so is GEORGE JORDAN; CELIA LOGAN recently made a successful *début* at the Lyceum; KATE REIGNOLDS has begun another starring tour in the Provinces, and opened on the 21st of September in Weymouth; Miss MINNIE HAUCK has given up her idea of studying three years in Italy.

Particulars have been received of the accident so fatal to Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON—whose sudden death was announced in Sunday's TIMES. It appears that about 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Mr. JAMIESON was walking on the track between Yonkers Station and the station south of it. As the night express, bound north, due here at 9:15, neared the spot, the engineer, WILLIAM GREENALGH, of this City, observed a man on the track, but could not discern which way he was going. The engineer blew down brakes, but before the train could be stopped the locomotive struck the unfortunate man, hurling him one side. As soon as the motion of the cars ceased the train was backed up to where the accident occurred and the body of the man found. The left side of the head was crushed in, the left arm was broken in three places and one leg was also broken. He was undoubtedly killed instantly. It was soon ascertained that the deceased was Mr. JAMIESON, from letters which were found on his person. One was from Texas from a theatrical manager there, offering JAMIESON $125 a night for several nights' engagement. The remains were conveyed to Yonkers Station, where the body was recognized by a number who knew the actor in his lifetime. It is thought that he left New-York on the 5 P. M. train for his home at Mount St. Vincent, but being carried beyond, was walking back when he was struck. He leaves a wife and three children, two girls and a boy. The latter is employed at Niblo's Theatre. Coroner SMITH, of Yonkers, held an inquest on the body, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death, when the remains were forwarded to the deceased's late residence at Mount St. Vincent.

Mr. JAMIESON is the author of several plays, among them "The True Uncle Tom," "As Ye Sow so Ye Shall Reap," &c. None of his dramatic efforts were greatly successful, however. He made his first appearance in New-York at the Bowery Theatre in 1837, in a protean comedy.

Mr. LENT begins his fourth equestrian season at the New-York Circus this evening.

The Hibernicon continues open at Pike's Music Hall.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be acted for the two hundred and twenty-ninth time at the Olympic Theatre, to-night.

Musical.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mr. GRAU commenced his season yesterday evening. The house was well attended, and the excellent changes which have been made in it showed the audience to advantage. These changes are surprisingly good, but last night they did not work well, so far as accommodation was concerned. It was difficult to get into or from the parquet, simply because one door only was opened. There are two, and both should be used on occasions when many people desire to move around to see their friends. It is necessary also as a matter of precaution against alarms. The house has been vastly enlarged, and is now unquestionably a valuable property—which before it was not.

"La Grande Duchesse" was played. The work is known here, and its production by Mr. GRAU was a challenge. There can be no battle. Mr. GRAU's company is not likely to interfere with any impressions which already exist concerning the opera. Nevertheless his artists have merit. Mlle. ROSE BELLE possesses the best French voice we have ever had in New-York. Her bearing is dignified, and her appearance prepossessing. She sings skillfully, and with spirit, but she is not in the slightest degree funny. M. CARRIER is an artist already known in this country. His voice naturally is strong and good, but he perverts it for opera bouffe, and the result is the usual one—failure. M. BECKERS, the basso, seems to have a voice, but distinguished himself mostly as a dancer in the *can-can* of the second act. Of the remaining two of the trio of conspirators we prefer not to speak. An excuse was made for *Wanda*, and it was necessary.

The opera has been placed on the stage in an extremely creditable manner. The costumes, scenery and appointments are all good, as also were the chorus and orchestra. "La Grande Duchesse" will be repeated to-night, and until further notice.

At the "San Francisco" Minstrels "Barber Brown," an amusing and laughable little play, interpreted by the funniest men of the company, continues to draw crowded houses. The preliminary arrangements at this house are always mirth provocative, and the singing is well balanced and effective.

Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF sang in Utica on Tuesday last. The papers speak very highly of the lady's vocalization, and her "sweet and powerful voice."

The Rival Organists.

One way of attracting attention of the public to peculiar enterprises carried on in basements and other places of unattractive exterior, is to hire an organ-grinder, who, for a very small sum, indeed, makes a great deal of noise, and, of course, pulls the passing ear amazingly. Two years ago, or thereabout, there was a very severe infliction of this nature in the immediate neighborhood of Printing House-square. It was on the occasion of the exhibition of a man monster in a building now devoted to the peaceful display of sickly-looking pastry and to a meditative destruction, in doors, of cheap sandwiches and thin coffee. Since the departure of the monstrosity referred to, until Saturday last there were no organ fixtures in the neighborhood, the yearnings of the inhabitants in that direction being fully met by the itinerant supply.

On Saturday afternoon, however, the enterprising parent of an afternoon journal of tender growth, enlisted the services of an exile who luckily was in possession of an ancient instrument from the heart of which he was enabled to wring out that once familiar air "Away down South in Dixie." All day on Saturday the wanderer from Baxter-street turned, and turned, and turned again to the intense enjoyment of the babe indoors, the baby tenders, the delicate nurslings of Frankfort-street and their mothers congregated at the nearest corner, and of the passing few who took the bait and went in for—for Dixie. But unhappily there were among the occasional listeners some hypercritical wretches to whom the sounds were not congenial, and one of these hit upon an expedient to silence the poor Italian, which, as the result proved was eminently successful. Yesterday morning when the organist had resumed his place, and "Dixie" once again awoke the echoes of the square, a formidable rival made his appearance with a bran new instrument, out of which came forth in stirring volumn, "Sherman's March to the Sea," drowning all other sounds within a block of it. The effect upon the crowd, which now rapidly increased in numbers, was elecurical. They learned the joke and enjoyed it hugely. Cheers went up for SHERMAN, and the nickels flew all over the player and his instrument. The day wore on but SHERMAN still kept marching; crestfallen Dixie disappeared. Night closed upon the Union man with 700 cents weighing down his breeches pockets besides the greenbacks of his hire. Jolilly he flung his instrument upon his shoulder, and as he went his way rejoicing, assured the crowd who cheered him, "I come again to-morrow wis one oder barrel, and I play all day, 'JOHN BROWN's body lies mouldering in his grave but his soul goes marching on.'"

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—Last evening ANNA SOGENT, a German, was on the fire-escape, at No. 78 Lewis-street, when it gave way, and she was precipitated from the fourth story to the sidewalk and was seriously injured....ANDREW O'BRIEN, who lives at No. 94 Front-street, while unloading machinery, at Pier No. 17 East River, had his ankle crushed and was sent to Bellevue Hospital....At 5 P. M., EMIL BAHLBACH, 9 years old, living at No. 511 East Sixteenth-street, was run over by a coal cart and slightly hurt....At 5 P. M., DANIEL SEYMOUR had his arm severed by getting it entangled in the machinery of the sugar-mill No. 28 Leonard-street, where he was employed. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the physicians pronounced his case hopeless. He resided in Greenwich-street, near Watts-street....At 10 P. M. CAROLINE ANDERSON was run over at the corner of Varick and Clarkson streets by car No. 17, Sixth-avenue line, and was seriously injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the driver of the car, JOHN FARRELL, was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.—The opening exercises of the Evening High School took place last evening at the school building on West Fifteenth-street. The large hall was crowded to overflowing with about 900 young men, who listened with attention to addresses by Messrs. H. P. ALLEN, LARREMORE, WARREN, HALL, BOESE and HUNTER. The remarks of these gentlemen were appropriate and effective, particularly those of the two latter. Mr. BOESE, Clerk of the Board of Education, stated that a diploma would be conferred in future on all pupils who graduate after three years' attendance, and said, also, that the success of the High School was shown by its having been copied in both Boston and Philadelphia. Mr. HUNTER, Principal of the High School, gave some good advice about studies, advising each pupil not to attempt too much, and to be guided in his choice of subjects by their adaptability to his particular profession or business.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The sixty-third annual anniversary of the Medical Society of New-York was celebrated last night at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth Avenue. Dr. KENNEDY, the Vice-President, presided in the absence of Dr. EDMUND R. PEASLEE. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Geo. J. ELLIOT, President; Dr. A. JACOBI, Vice-President; Dr. A. E. M. PURDY, Recording Secretary; Dr. B. HOWARD, Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. W. D. BIBBINS, Treasurer. The meeting was very well attended.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At a late hour last night a drunken quarrel occurred in a wine cellar in Thompson-street, near Houston, between FRANCIS GONZALES and MARTINEZ L'ESPARO. After reaching the street GONZALES was stabbed in the abdomen by L'ESPARO, who then effected his escape. GONZALES, who did not appear to be seriously wounded, proceeded to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and was then removed to Police Headquarters, where his wound was dressed by Dr. ARMSTRONG, Police Surgeon.

SKELETONS FOUND.—Yesterday afternoon some workmen engaged in excavating a cellar in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, dug up two human skeletons of adults. The ground formerly belonged to the old Kszine farm, and as there was no means of determining how the skeletons got where they were found, the Coroner was notified, and an investigation will be held.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Last evening an unknown man died suddenly at No. 555 West Twenty-sixth-street. As he had not had medical attendance, a burial certificate could not be obtained, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest....At 9 P. M. last night PETER KALY, 14 years of age, fell in a fit in the yard of No. 442 Tenth-avenue, and died instantly. An inquest will be held.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PHYSICIAN.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. JOHN SHEPARD, of No. 365 East Tenth-street, while visiting a patient, fell down stairs, and received injuries from which he soon died. The remains were taken to his late residence, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At midnight, Officer McCUTCHEON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, took charge of an unknown man found insensible in the Bowery, near Spring-street, and having a severe scalp-wound, which he had evidently received by a fall. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

SLEEPING ON THE RAILROAD.—Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, an intoxicated man named EDWARD O'BRIEN was found lying asleep on the New-Jersey Railroad track, near the Centre-street depot, Newark, by the switchman, who dragged the man away from his perilous position just in time to save him from being killed by a train of cars. O'BRIEN, instead of being grateful to the preserver of his life, upon regaining his feet dealt the switchman a blow upon the nose which felled him to the ground. The switchman jumped up and returned the compliment, and then two policemen took O'BRIEN to the Station-house.

ESSEX COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—In this Court, yesterday afternoon, the following-named persons were arraigned on indictments: Lewis Mercer, (colored,) polygamy, pleaded not guilty; Patrick Nulty, larceny and receiving, not guilty; Joseph Nichols and others, conspiracy, not guilty; Ferdinand Murget, assault and battery, not guilty; Geo. Baum and Edward Maloy, same offence, not guilty.

STONING A PROCESSION.—Last evening, as the Grant and Colfax Legion, of Newark, were marching past the corner of Grant-street and Springfield-avenue, a stone weighing about ten pounds was hurled into the ranks, which struck Mr. JOHN HOYT on the head, injuring him so severely that he had to be conveyed home. Mr. HOYT offers $50 reward for the detection of the miscreant.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.—A man named TIMOTHY RYAN, residing at Orange, on Sunday afternoon, stabbed his wife in the abdomen. She was alive yesterday afternoon, but the injuries are of so severe a nature that it is thought she cannot recover. RYAN was arrested and committed to await the result.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon MICHAEL DOWD, a carpenter, fell from the scaffolding of a new building in Cone-street, Orange, and is supposed to have sustained fatal injuries. He was removed to the Catholic Hospital.

BREVITIES.—A man named E. W. BOWERS was arrested in Newark, last evening, for cruel treatment of a horse. He was placed in the Lock-up....CHRISTOPHER SNYDER has been arrested in Orange on suspicion of being concerned in the recent robberies of barns at that place. He was held for examination.

Card from Mr. Wm. H. Webb.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called, this afternoon, to the following card, which appears in your journal of this morning:

CARD.

Understanding that a report is current that the North American Steamship Company intend to withdraw their steamer advertised to sail on Monday, Oct. 5, and believing that such report has a tendency to materially injure the business of the Company and mislead the community, therefore this is to assure the patrons of the line that the *Santiago de Cuba* will sail as advertised, and that the Company have no intention whatever of withdrawing any of their vessels.

—*Advertisement.* WM. H. WEBB, President.

This publication has been made without my authority or knowledge. Nor have I the slightest suspicion of the source from which it emanated.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868. WM. H. WEBB.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New-York City for all those of their employes who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employes, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—*Observer, July 1.*

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

A Fact Worth Knowing.—The best investment for an invalid, suffering from debility or loss of appetite, is a bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, as it will be sure to give relief.

For sale by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO. Agents.

See advertisement, under "Real Estate" heading, of auction sale of valuable 5th-av., Gramercy Park, and Brooklyn property, by A. J. BLEECKER, Oct. 8.

It is of Interest to You,

INVALID AND DYSPEPTIC,

If you would gain Health and Strength, that you procure and use the RHUS WINE, which is most delicious as a *Wine*, delicate and of splendid flavor, and possessed of *Medical Qualities* of great value to the Sick and Suffering. In cases of Fever it is a Tonic Refrigerant, and is recognized by the Profession as the Best Tonic for Invalids. For all affections of the Throat and Mucous Surfaces it is invaluable.

U. S. RHUS MFG. CO., Depot No. 600 Greenwich-st., New-York. For sale by Druggists.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

SCUDDER—MANDEVILLE.—At the First Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. G. Abeel, EDWIN H. SCUDDER, of New-York, to ANNA M., only daughter of James C. Mandeville, of the former city.

DIED.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 4, Miss MARY COLLINS, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. H. Pomroy, No. 12 West 31st-st., on Tuesday, the 6th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

DUNCAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, JAMES A. DUNCAN.

Funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 6, from West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CYRUS LODGE NO. 208, F. AND A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their room, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 12 M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, JAMES A. DUNCAN. By order of

EDWIN FURGASON, Master.

HENRY S. VROOM, Secretary.

GRAY.—SCOFIELD.—At Darien, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 5, EMMA, daughter of Alfred Gray, aged 25 years. Also, the same day, KATE L., daughter of Ira Scofield, aged 19 years.

Funeral services of both at St. Luke's Church, Darien, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. The young ladies were cousins. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they are not divided.

HALSTEAD.—At Mamaroneck, on Monday, Oct. 5, SCHUREMAN HALSTEAD, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWELL.—At Williamsburg, on Sunday, Oct. 4, Capt. DANIEL HOWELL, in the 68th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 79 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

LUDLUM.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, of consumption, RICHARD T. LUDLUM, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his father-in-law, E. Stratton, No. 104 Gates-av., near Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MILN.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, ISABELLA, wife of George Miln, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 442 West 23d-st.

PIERSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, at Orange, N. J., JANE, widow of Albert Pierson, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REMSEN.—At Flatlands, on Monday, Oct. 5, JOHN REMSEN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPRAGUE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 3, CATHARINE, widow of the late Silas Sprague, of Great Barrington, Mass.

Her funeral will take place at Morristown, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Trains via Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9½ A. M.

SCUDDER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Islip, L. I., SARAH C., wife of Wilmot Scudder, in the 57th year of her age.

SHEPPARD.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 5, at his residence, No. 365 East 10th-st., Dr. JOHN W. SHEPPARD.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Oct. 3, after a lingering illness, ADELINE L., wife of George W. Smith, and daughter of Mrs. Eliza Komornisky.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Crystal Lodge No. 107, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

WALKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, ISAAC WALKER, in the 83d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 146 5th-av., on Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Baltimore and St. Louis papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, EDWARD HAYDOCK WHITE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 14 5th-av., on Wednesday (Fourth Day) afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

YET ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, JOHN ROGERS, aged 77 years.

The old soldiers will meet at his late residence, 106th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, to pay the last tribute of respect to their late brother soldier, with the usual badge of mourning.

GEN. H. RAYMOND.

COL. ABR. DALLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to visit New-York, and may be consulted at his temporary residence, No. 52 East 29th-st., daily, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., until the 25th of October.

Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience.

A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield to a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show, at least; in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men in the country:

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. Hartley in practice, and I have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman. W. PARKER, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery, &c.

His professional abilities will be duly appreciated by those who place themselves under his care.

JOHN W. WHITTAKER, M. D.,

Professor of Anatomy, &c.

From my intercourse with Dr. Hartley, I have found his department correct and gentlemanly.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

It is a pleasant duty to give my testimony in favor of the treatment adopted by Dr. Hartley for the cure of deafness. The application is unattended by pain or inconvenience, and its effects are almost instantaneous.

H. P. HERDMAN,

Counselor at Law, No. 23 Chambers-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

Office No. 28 Pine-st.

Will sell on Oct. 6, 1868, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee,

The valuable lot of land, with improvements, known as No. 31 Rutgers-st.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHOENIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

BRUDDER BONES' BOOK OF STUMP SPEECHES AND BURLESQUE ORATIONS. Also, containing Humorous Lectures, Ethiopian Dialogues, Plantation Scenes, Negro Farces and Burlesques, Laughable Interludes and Comic Recitations, interspersed with Dutch, Irish, French and Yankee Stories. Compiled and edited by JOHN F. SCOTT. This book contains some of the best hits of the leading negro delineators of the present time, as well as mirth-provoking jokes and repartees of the most celebrated End-Men of the day, and specially designed for the introduction of fun in an evening's entertainment, 16mo, 188 pp., paper cover. Price 30 cents. Bound in boards, illuminated..............Price 50 cents.

WILSON'S BOOK OF RECITATIONS AND DIALOGUES, with Instructions in Elocution and Declamation. Containing a choice selection of Poetical and Prose Recitations, and Original Colloquies. Designed as a Reading-book for Classes, and as an Assistant to Teachers and Students in preparing Exhibitions. By FLOYD B. WILSON, Professor of Elocution. This collection has been prepared with a special view to the development of the two cardinal principles of true elocution—voice and action—and includes a large proportion of recitations and dialogues, which appear for the first time in this form. The colloquies are entirely original. 16mo, 188 pp., paper cover, price.............30 cents. Bound in boards, cloth back, price...............50 cents.

*** The above books are for sale everywhere, and will be sent by mail to any address, free of postage, upon receipt of the price. Send all orders to

DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Grand Ratification Meeting at Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 121st-st., Harlem, under the auspices of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Henry R. Low, Col. John J. O'Connor, Fenian leader in Kerry, and Hon. John Fitch will positively address the meeting. Ladies are respectfully invited.

W. H. DE CAMP, President.

JOHN NORTON, CHARLES CHILDS, } Secretaries.

GERMAN GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GOV. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, WILLIAM WEBER, and DR. v. HOLST will address the meeting.

COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, 1868, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Entrance on 7th-st.

Reserved seats for ladies.

Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD will be present.

CENTRAL GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Special meeting Executive Committee THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Every member is requested to attend.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, J. J. O'BRIEN, } Secretaries.

GRANT AND COLFAX!—ANOTHER GRAND meeting of the Yorkville Grant and Colfax Club will be held at the Tannery, 88th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock. H. P. Crosier, Esq., Dr. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina, William W. Badger, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. The famous Union Glee Club will sing their inimitable campaign songs. Seats reserved for ladies. H. P. ALLEN, President, J. T. VAN WYCK, Secretary.

THE HAMILTON POISONING CASE.

Conclusion of the Inquest—Did the Deceased Die of Poison?—Interesting Evidence Given by a Reporter—The Druggists Exonerated by the Jury.

Coroner FLYNN concluded his examination of witnesses in the case of JAMES HAMILTON, who is alleged to have died from poison, taken in mistake for Epsom salts and senna, as already fully narrated in the TIMES. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Bridget Fitzgibbons testified: I reside at No. 99 Thompson-street; on the 16th of September, at nine o'clock in the evening, the deceased came into the kitchen and asked his wife to prepare some senna and salts; she asked him to wait until she had finished the ironing of a shirt, but he said no, it would not be cold enough for him to drink; she then told me to mix the salts and senna; I asked her where it was, and she replied, "Over there," at the same time pointing to the mantel shelf; I did not see it, and Mr. Hamilton said very sharply, "There it is," coming over and pointing to the top of the clock nearest the window; I then took it down, and the package was loose and covered with dust; I did not notice that there was any label or writing on the paper; I opened the package, and took out a large pinch; Mrs. Hamilton said, "Is not that too much, James, for you to take? You are not strong enough to bear it." He replied, "No; put it all in, I want it strong." I then put the whole contents of the package into a tin, and set it on the stove to draw; there were leaves, and what I thought was salts in the paper together. Half an hour after, I took the tin from the stove and strained the mixture into a cup; Mrs. Hamilton remarked that her husband would want it in a glass, so I got a clean glass and poured the stuff into it, and put it on the window-ledge to cool; when I had finished my work in the kitchen, I removed the glass from the window-ledge, so the cats would not upset it, and then went up stairs; Mrs. Hamilton asked for the mixture, and I told her where I had left it; Mr. Hamilton said he could not find it; so I went down stairs and took the glass from the shelf and handed it to him; I am positive that there were no other glasses on the shelf containing liquid; he took up the glass, held it up to look at it, and then drank it down; a few minutes afterward he said, "Bridget, that's not salts—it's poison or something else, it burns me so;" Mrs. Hamilton came running down and asked what was the matter; deceased said, "Alicia, I am poisoned—that is never salts;" he began to vomit right away, and was carried up stairs by two of the boarders, in a weak and helpless condition; I did not leave the room while the medicine was stewing until I went up stairs, and there was no one in the kitchen; I threw the paper away which contained the medicine.

Thomas Boylan, of No. 157 Chrystie-street, testified that he formerly boarded with the Hamiltons, at No. 99 Thompson-street, and was on the 16th ult. informed that the deceased had taken poison by some mistake, and went for an emetic at Helmbold's, which was administered to him without any effect.

Dr. Patrick Nolan, of No. 176 Thompson-street, testified that he was present at the *post-mortem* examination of the remains of deceased; the right lung was almost entirely inflamed, the middle of which was in the last stage of inflammation, from which few people ever recover; he could break the lung like sponge-cake; in his opinion deceased came to his death by inflammation of the lungs; if deceased had taken oxalic acid as large as a dose of salts he could not have lived until morning.

Henry Weber, clerk for Mr. Helmbold, at No. 594 Broadway, testified that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th of September he had sold an emetic, as the paper was indorsed in his handwriting; he usually gave twenty grains of ipecac as a dose.

James Bell, a patrolman attached to the Eighth Precinct Police, testified that on the 1st instant he accompanied Mr. White, a reporter of the *Journal of Commerce*, to No. 99 Thompson-street; we found a paper containing what I thought to be senna and salts, on a shelf near the clock; I also was shown an envelope that had contained an emetic; I replaced the package, leaving orders with the servant not to have the package removed except by an order from Capt. Mills or the Coroner; this package was afterward marked by Deputy Coroner Thomas C. Knox, and removed to the Station-house; I identify the package as the one removed.

William A. H. White, a newspaper reporter, living at No. 227 Chrystie-street, testified that he was informed of the death of Mr. Hamilton, and visited the Eighth Ward Station-house; in the prison I saw and conversed with Dr. Roogers and son; Dr. Rodgers stated that it was usual among druggists to sell salts and senna without a prescription, and that oxalic acid, unmixed with anything else, was sold in the same manner; when called for mixed he required a prescription; it was not usual to label salts and senna; oxalic acid was labeled poison; afterward I visited the house No. 99 Thompson-street and saw the servant, Kate Sloan, and another domestic, named Bridget; in the back kitchen, on a shelf, near the clock, I found a number of packages containing various drugs; the girl Kate Sloan said the package she bought from the druggist was tied with red cord; Mrs. Hamilton said to her, "Katy, put that upon the clock, so that you will know where to find it;" Katy added, "And so I am;" the girl Bridget then explained to me the manner in which the paper was done up which she took from the top of the clock, and the contents of which had been given to Mr. Hamilton; that the corners were twisted together over the top; on the top of the clock at that time was a broken glass shade and a piece of paper containing some accounts; the corner of the clock from which she had taken the package was entirely empty; I carefully noted the position of the packages and small bundles around the clock, and removed a bundle of kid gloves standing against the clock, a copper measure, and some other things, so that I could turn the clock around, and see what was behind it; I found that a triangular piece had been cut from the shelf, through which any small object might have fallen to the floor; I carefully replaced the things I had removed, and began to search along the near edge of the shelf toward the wall; next to the clock was a bundle of old papers, next to that a small paper of crystals of alum, twisted as the other packages were; next to that I found a paper of salts and senna; the ends were not twisted, and looked as though the package had been opened. there was no cord round it; a bar of soap was lying upon it; I laid the paper on the table to examine it; there was no label, nor could I find either pencil or ink marks; the paper was marked with dust and fly spots; there was also dust on the crystal and on the leaves; finding the package to contain salts and senna, I returned it to the place where I found it, and made the girls promise not to disturb the parcels, nor allow them to be disturbed, except by order of Capt. Mills or the Coroner; while the package was lying on the table I asked the girls where it came from; they said they had no idea, and could not tell; Mrs. Hamilton then came in, and I endeavored to ascertain how many doses of clear salts and mixed senna and salts they had had in the house; they could only remember three doses that had been brought into the house—one of Rochelle salts for Mrs. Hamilton, another for Kate Sloan of Epsom salts, and the third the one brought by the girl Kate Sloan; the first two doses were taken completely as soon as brought in, and the papers thrown away; the girl Bridget then detailed to me the operation of making up the dose for Mr. Hamilton, which, she said, looked like clear water; I asked her if she saw senna leaves in the dose given to Mr. Hamilton; she said she did; I asked her if she had ever mixed senna and salts before; she said never more than two doses in her life, one of which she had taken herself; I reported to Capt. Mills and to Inspectors Leonard and Walling, at Police Headquarters, what I had discovered; on the 1st inst. I procured the assistance of Officer Bell, of the Eighth Precinct, and proceeded to the house No. 99 Thompson-street; I found the package of senna and salts in the same position in which I had left it, though it had evidently been handled; the other parcels had some of them been removed, and others not there before put upon the shelf; the girl Bridget said, in presence of Officer Bell, that the stuff, after she had mixed it, looked like Croton water; Mrs. Hamilton showed me the envelope marked with Helmbold's label, on which were written the words, "Ipecac emetic."

The jury then retired for deliberation, and in half an hour rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death from some acid poison, but we exonerate Mr. Rogers and his son from all blame, as the careless manner in which medicines were kept by Mrs. Hamilton, and the lapse of time since which the salts and senna were procured, make it probable that the mixture was the result of said carelessness."

The accused were accordingly released from all further restraint.

The Water-street Mission—A New Place of Prayer.

The Howard Mission, in addition to hiring the slums of JOHN ALLEN and KIT BURN for daily prayer meetings, have engaged the late dance-house of JIM MILLER, No. 316 Water-street, until the 1st of May next, JIM having retired from the business in disgust—so it is said. Three other Water-street dance-house keepers have been likewise petitioning the Mission to relieve them of their leases.

The formal consecration of the new house took place yesterday at noon. Passing by several drinking saloons, in which the usual number of women sat, cadaverous with disease and deadly drugs, or bloated by drink, the visitor reached MILLER's establishment which was crowded to overflowing. The assemblage consisted chiefly of well-dressed persons, curiosity-seeking clerks, or members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who had devoted their dinner hour to a spiritual exercise. Scattered among them were a number of ladies, from sedate maidens of twenty-five to matrons of advanced years. At the extreme end of the inner, or dancin-groom, where the exercises were held, were a dozen unfortunate women of the neighborhood, and as many more roughs, all in their best clothes, and respectable in aspect. The ceilings of both the outer and inner rooms were hung with colored fly-paper, and the walls were papered with pictures of a small boy and his mamma, in endless repetition, the mamma in a skirt of brightest crimson, and the youth in continuations of cerulean blue. Greatly covering up these luminous works of art were huge posters, upon which hymns were printed, and headed with the following titles: "The Name of Jesus," "I Love Jesus," "Jesus calls you, will you come," "The fullness of Jesus," "Ask and it shall be given you," "Jesus." A long long table in the centre was garnished with a white cloth, upon which were a bundle of papers wrapped in a copy of the *Revolution*, together with several tracts, and the hats of the reverend gentlemen around. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS, of San Francisco, presided at the meeting, and Rev. Dr. BLAIR was the first speaker. Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the *Observer*, Rev. Mr. BROWN, of the Forsyth Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. REED, of the McDougal-street Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. HUGGINS, Mr. VAN METER and Mr. ARNOLD, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Howard Mission, also made short addresses, together with sundry laymen. Several of the latter rather caricatured the proceedings by their excessive and untoned fervor, but a check was placed upon them. At the least pause in their lucubrations, Mr. ARNOLD would touch a bell and start the singing. The words of the clergymen present were in their usual decorous style, fervent, but made up of pulpit and camp-meeting common places. They had their effect, however, being suited to the people they were intended for. The recalled days of childhood and innocence drew tears of passionate, contrition and kindred hopes of forgiveness. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY was interesting to every one present. He said he had been much in the various dance-houses and brothels of the lowest quarters of the City, and had often been touched by, at least, some one beautiful trait of character in every inmate he had known. He urged his brethren of the Mission to continue their noble work, and to endeavor to provide employment for those whom their efforts had withdrawn from the slough of vice. The noble natures he had met among them, though stained by early association with crime, would, he felt sure, rise into a higher sphere of action, if help were extended.

At this moment Mr. ARNOLD introduced a man very well dressed in a suit of black and quite respectable in aspect, as a late prize-fighter, thief, and pickpocket. The individual with these rather startling titles said he had strolled, more or less drunk, into JOHN ALLEN's for several days, to hear the preaching as a "spree." He finally came there sober, and his heart was touched. He signed the pledge at once and determined to reform his life. Though for several days, without more money than his wife earned by selling oranges, he had kept his resolution, and hoped soon to obtain honest employment. He had, at times, been possessed with an abundance of funds, and had worn diamonds of the choicest water, but they brought no satisfaction to him. He drank and gambled away all his ill-gotten gains. He felt now that he was once more a man, and felt a keen delight in baring his breast to his fellow-creatures, and receiving their sympathy. Numerous congratulations were extended to him after the meeting. Both his speech and those of the other speakers were more or less accompanied by ecstatic exclamations from those present, as "Bless the Lord!" "Amen," "Hear him," "True, oh true!" &c. The Mission has opened its new house with every encouragement. A meeting was going forward at JOHN ALLEN's house, a few doors off, but was not connected with the Mission. Relations with ALLEN ceased on Saturday last.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

FORGERY BY A CLERK.

NEAL COSTELLO, a man of middle age, residing at No. 151 Washington-street, Hoboken, N. J., and recently in the employment of MORRISON & PHILLIPS, at No. 43 South-street, as a clerk, was arrested on Saturday by one of the court officers, on a Hoboken ferry-boat, on a charge of forgery. When the prisoner was arraigned before the sitting Magistrate, Mr. FREDERICK WHITE, of No. 29 Wall-street, appeared as complainant, and made oath that on the 7th ult. COSTELLO presented a check to him, drawn on the Market National Bank, for $307, to the order of MORRISON & PHILLIPS, and purporting to have been signed by A. MORRISON, when he represented the check was a genuine issue. As Mr. WHITE knew that COSTELLO had been in the employ of the firm he had no hesitation at paying the amount demanded, only to discover at a subsequent date that COSTELLO's representations were false and the check a forgery. The Magistrate held the accused for trial. It was stated during the proceedings that COSTELLO had forged the signature of Mr. MORRISON to two other checks—for $700—on the British Bank of North America, obtaining the money in both instances. No other complaint has been made as yet.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST AN EXILE.

Officer WILLIAMSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested GUSTAVE HAYMAN, a native of Germany, and of prepossessing appearance, who is said to be a nobleman by birth and forced exile from his native land. The charge against the *cidevant* Count, when arraigned before Justice HOGAN, was that of forgery, made by Mr. THOS. D. JOHNSTON, of No. 51 Exchange-place. The prisoner presented a check for $50, drawn on the Continental National Bank, and purporting to be signed by FRANK & GAUS, of No. 14 Wall-street, and it was not until the money was paid that the fact of the forgery was discovered. When HAYMAN found himself in the clutches of the law he became very penitent, and though he strenuously denied his guilt, offered to return the money if the complaint was only withdrawn. The Magistrate would not permit such a proceeding, so the noble exile was locked up for trial in default of bail.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

Yesterday morning the infant child, sixteen months old, of LEOPOLD MARKS, No. 52 Ridge-street, was playing on the sidewalk in front of the house, when SOPHIA MEYERS, who was passing, took it in her arms and attempted to carry it away. Her action was, however, noticed by a neighbor of Mr. MARKS, who detained the woman, who thereupon became very violent, and claimed the child as her own. She was with difficulty detained until the arrival of Officer BROADHEAD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who took her into custody. Upon arraignment she had no explanation to offer, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions. It is said that she has been arrested on prior occasions for similar offences, and doubts of her sanity have been expressed, as her strange conduct cannot be explained on any other hypothesis.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The following contracts were awarded yesterday: For regulating and laying crosswalks from the northeast to the southwest and from the northwest to the southeast corners of Waverley-place and West 10th-street, to Mr. MCMURRAY, at $324 70. For regulating and paving Perry-street, from Fourth to Bleecker-street, to N. G. BARKER, at $3,082. For regulating and relaying crosswalk on northerly side of Dey-street, to Mr. MCMURRAY, at $426. For completing the regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to W. G. BARKER, at $13,672.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath—12.

The minutes of September twenty-eight were read and approved.

By the President—

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, from the Fifth-avenue to a point about one hundred and seventy-five feet east thereof, be flagged on the south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to have Coenties-slip paved with Belgian pavement, and the crosswalks laid or relaid at intersecting streets, (any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding,) and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That Christopher-street, from Hudson to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, between Third and Fourth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by striking therefrom the words "Avenue B," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Avenue D.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the crosswalks from the southeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue to northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, be relaid immediately, under the direction of of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the crosswalks from the southeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue to the northwest corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, be relaid immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in Sixty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "Eighth and Ninth," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Ninth and Tenth.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Water-street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, at its intersection with Leroy-street, opposite Pier number forty-nine North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Seventeenth-street, the same to be a continuation of the present sewer in said street, and to extend to Ninth-avenue, to be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Petition of property-owners on Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to have that portion of said street lighted with gas.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That street lamps be placed and lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Manager of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the amount to the account of "City Dispensaries."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the vacant lot number six hundred and seven East Fifteenth-street be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River be repaired without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps set in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a suitable person to index the official proceedings of said Board, who shall be known as the Index Clerk, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, such appointment to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, at its intersection with Morton-street, on the North side, to Pier number fifty North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the gas-lamp now placed in front of number one hundred and eighteen Broad-street, be removed and placed between numbers one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and twenty of said street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital, for the sum of eight hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the crosswalks be relaid from the southeast to the northeast, and from the southeast to the southwest corners of Grand and Bowery, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Croton Aqueduct Department."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the southeast corner of Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue B, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, resolution and ordinance relative to neglect of Avenue B and Dry Dock Railroad Company to remove manure and filth from their stables, and to require the removal thereof.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton-water mains be laid in One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the report of the Auditor for the quarter ending September 30, 1868.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of a "public drive."

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportintment of assessment in the matter of Church-street extension.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Eighth-avenue paving.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Seventy-fourth-street sewer.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of "public drive."

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Sixth-avenue widening.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Eighth-avenue paveing.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street flagging, between Third and Eighth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of filling lots, Sixtieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDER.

Paper from the Board of Councilmen, being a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the actual opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York, take place on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight.

Which was concurred in.

MOTION.

Aldermen Miller moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, the fifth instant, at two P. M.

Alderman Norton moved to amend by striking out "Monday" and inserting "Wednesday."

Which was accepted by Alderman Miller.

The motion, as amended, was then adopted.

On motion of Alderman Coulter the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilman Pggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Galagan, Reynolds—15.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on roll call, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned till Monday next, the fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 29th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 2d, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, 2d, 3 P. M.	Saturday, 3d, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 3d, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 5th, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 8 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 1, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. PEASE, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M., for the above-named places.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening. Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 31

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA must be on board at the Company's wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, by 9½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Oct. 6
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Oct. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON	TUESDAY, Oct. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Oct. 24

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA	Oct. 10	CALEDONIA	Oct. 31
IOWA	Oct. 17	BRITANNIA	Nov. 7
COLUMBIA	Oct. 24	HIBERNIA	Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY. RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.........$80 Gold.

Steerage........$30 Currency.

SIBERIA	Oct. 8	SAMARIA	Oct. 22
ALEPPO	Oct. 15	TRIPOLI	Oct. 29

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, FOUR TIMES A MONTH On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 9.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

OCT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

OCT. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as low as by any other line.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE, EVERY SATURDAY. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship FLAGG, Capt. HOFFMAN, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, and HUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers MISSOURI, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT to San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on FRIDAY, Oct. 9. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure Oct. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10

CORTES..........NELSON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME, Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:23, 5:32 and 6:32 P.M. The 8:15 freight and 1:22, 4:23 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at........2 o'clock.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S CLASSES ARE NOW OPEN, At his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and FRIDAY EVENINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW AND ELEGANT Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-street, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The opening soiree will take place MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Tickets $1. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING at all the leading seminaries of New-York, commences classes for ladies, gentlemen and children at No. 64 West 34th-st., Oct. 21. Send for circulars.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Classes will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

A MOST SUPERB PIANO FOR SALE for half price, 7⅓ octave, four round corners, back same as the front, double serpentine bottom, magnificent carved mouldings, carved legs of richest design, overstrung bass, full iron plate, rich tone; maker's warrentee for five years; worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable Piano; is without spot or blemish. N. B.—Will be shipped or delivered free of charge. Apply to BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

TWO YOUNG LADIES (SISTERS,) THOROUGH and competent teachers, will give piano lessons at $10 per quarter, at their own or pupil's residence; most unexceptionable reference given and satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at residence, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., make the finest instrument in the City, and for a first-class piano, are the most reasonable in price.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS ON THE piano are desired by a young lady who is a competent teacher, and herself a pupil of one of the first professors in the City. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York City.

A—100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 238 East 6th-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, ALWAYS ahead of all others in quality and low price. Families and boarding-houses wanting it on the Sabbath can have it sent on Saturday night at our risk.

No. 299 4th-av., near 23d-st.

No. 1,268 Broadway, near 34th-st.

No. 284 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE. Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 224 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's institute for seven consecutive years.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st. A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,299 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MISS HAVENS Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 1,299 Broadway, corner of 37th-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 259 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 182, Orange, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seitzas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 69 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 513, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.

S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18th.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Affairs, Grammar, Spelling, $10; 24 writing lessons, $2 50; 12 strictly private rooms: day and evening.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as visiting governess or teacher of English in a school. Address and refer to Dr. PIERCE, President of Rutger's College, No. 486 5th-av.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOOKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 115 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 48th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 121 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 694 6th-av., near 39th-st.; Girls, 65 W. 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 65 W. 38th-st.

ADELPHIC INSTITUTE IS A SCHOOL for boys at New-Milford, Conn. A. S. ROGERS, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS. NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Progress (of pupils of all ages preparing for business or college) rapid, and terms reasonable. Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Only fifteen pupils on an average to a teacher. Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, John Hillhouse, W. T. Runk, Charles Bliven, Hon. F. A. Conkling, are patrons, with 150 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are in the Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, now open for inspection and the reception of pupils.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 126, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS.

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY. MISS C. E. FERRIS Will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 153 East 23d-st.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open, MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a Select English, Classical and Mathematical School for boys; number limited to twenty; best references given. Apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. S. N. PRINCE'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 344 East 50th-st. Opened on MONDAY, Sept. 28.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO TEACHES music, French, drawing and the English branches, wishes an engagement as visiting governess; no objection to give lessons once or twice a week in the country; the highest references. Address, for two days, A. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, WITH letters from his late professors, wishes to fit two or three boys for college, or to undertake their instruction, generally, in the ordinary branches. Address F. G. IRELAND, No. 124 East 25th-st.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND EXperienced teacher wishes to give instruction two or three hours daily in classical or English branches; best references given. Address J. E. TODD, Union Theological Seminary.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the additional ordinance passed on the 20th day of August, 1868, with reference to cattle driving, be amended in the following respects:

That it shall be lawful to drive hogs to the number of not more than one hundred and fifty together, and lambs and sheep to the number of not more than two hundred and fifty together.

That, beside the streets in said ordinance named, it shall also be lawful to drive cattle, swine, pigs, sheep or calves, through the following streets: Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River; Harlem-lane, from the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue to the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

That cattle arriving in the City of New-York by cars or boats, may be driven from the place of unloading, being north of Thirty-ninth-street, to any existing cattle yard through the streets and avenues designated without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by one attendant if composed of twenty or any less number of head; by two attendants for more than twenty and less than fifty head; by three attendants for more than fifty and less than one hundred head, and by one attendant for every additional forty head above one hundred. GEO. B. LINCOLN, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as first-class cook in all its branches; meats, soup, creams, jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; both thoroughly understand their business; would like to go in one family in City or country; have good City references. Call for two days at No. 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. For particulars call at No. 237 West 27th-st., new number.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent person, a situation; is a very good dressmaker and general good needlewoman; would assist in light chamberwork; best City references; is a Protestant. Address, for two days, No. 118 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOORHAM'S, NO. 339 4TH-AV., situations for a number of well-recommended cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers; young girls for chamberwork, and City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, pastry and dessert; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 322 7th-av., near 31st-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; or would mind grown children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's clothes; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is faithful, honest and trustworthy, and capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can be recommended for her kindness to children. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; dress ladies' hair; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 757 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress in a private family; would do the baking and make pastry, soups and jellies; also the coarse washing and ironing; $14. Call at No. 365 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS—can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; she understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to wash a little plain washing, if required; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 451 4th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, a young man whom he can highly recommend; he is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; does up linens in style, finting and finery, or as thorough chambermaid and fine washer; wages $14. No. 358 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a single Protestant man; good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days J. M. BUTTON, No. 337 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very respectable woman with the best City reference; is thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT servant; is a first-rate cook; has no objection to cook, wash and iron in a small family; is a first-rate baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 323 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, dresses hair, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City references. Apply at No. 39 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is willing to do light chamberwork; City reference. Can be seen at No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, ices, creams, jellies; two years' references from her last employer. Call or address 1,416 Broadway, between 38th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO get some family washing at her own home; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good references. Call at or address No. 323 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, neat young woman as lady's maid and dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country. No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, WITH the best of City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a large family; wages $10. Call at 1,228 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE waitress, or to assist with chamberwork in a small family; has five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st., front house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meat, pastry &c.; refers to her former place, where she lived four years. Apply at No. 350 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, a situation as laundress to do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, laces, &c.; good City references. No. 202 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid; is a first-class hairdresser; understands dressmaking; has first-class City reference. No. 39 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 6.9 8th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A gentleman's family by a capable person of superior conduct. Call for W. J., at southwest corner 7.th-st. and 4th-av., in drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, excellent baker, &c.; City or country. At 329 4th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or will take care of grown children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 138 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as infant nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WORK by the day or week; is a first-rate housecleaner; also a good washer and ironer. Apply to Mrs. DUNBAR, No. 413 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own house; has good City reference; no objection to go out by the day. No. 337 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as childs nurse and to assist in seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., rear building; second floor.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid who does French fluting, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of an infant if required; best of reference. No. 42 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook and assist in washing and ironing in a small family; good City reference given. Call at No. 565 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; or help in the care of grown children. Call for two days at No. 226 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; or chamberwork and plain sewer, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 302 3d-av., near 30th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; satisfactory references given from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES out by the day, a few additional customers; fully understands cutting and fitting; good City references if required. Call at No. 183 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the week; can cut, fit and trim; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate. No. 183 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has good City references. Apply at No. 166 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 6.9 8th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; satisfactory references given from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES out by the day, a few additional customers; fully understands cutting and fitting; good City references if required. Call at No. 183 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the week; can cut, fit and trim; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate. No. 183 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has good City references. Apply at No. 166 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, in a private family; has City reference. No. 326 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; will be done to their satisfaction. Call at No. 322 West 43d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man as coachman or gardener; small family; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children and sewing. Call for two days at No. 116 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing and ironing; good references. Apply at No. 182 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, employment by the day in private families. Address for three days, No. 317 6th-av., fancy store one door from 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress and chamberwork; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 Rutgers-place, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress,

GEN. GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Letter from a Southern Man on Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the observations which follow, the writer craves the liberty of defining his position, in as few words as possible. He is about to address himself to political prejudices and passions, aware that these are the most stubborn and violent which have blotted the pages of history. The man who is in advance of the age in which he lives is more unfortunate than he who lags behind; the one is liable to be crucified, the other is not deemed worthy of notice. To adduce instances in support of this truth would encroach on the brief space allotted to me in the TIMES. Such, however, was JOHN C. CALHOUN—perhaps the purest, wisest, greatest among the philosophic statesmen of America—and yet how little the present generation know of Mr. CALHOUN or his speeches or his writings. Even his great name has, to some extent, been made a by-word and a bug-bear.

But it is not Mr. CALHOUN, nor his logical construction of the Constitution, which no American Senate ever dared to vote against prior to 1861, which now concern us most. Our Constitution, our Confederate Republic, our whole State system under which we have prospered so marvellously, all is now in imminent peril. How shall we rescue it from total wreck? Is now the question of the hour; and in this paramount question, who has a deeper interest than the people of the Southern States? Their political and social condition is most deplorable. The foundations of their society have been rudely upheaved by a political earthquake. Their "lost cause" has left them little save the lives of its survivors, and all that is left them is in peril, daily peril, from a general diabolical collision which I shrink from attempting to describe. All, I repeat, all that is left them, is in peril, save their courage and manhood. These are not subject to destruction save with the destruction of life. If they had only half as much political wisdom and sagacity as they have courage and manhood, they would have avoided past perils as they could avoid those of the future. They have been deceived heretofore. Let me pray them not to be deceived in like manner again. I shall not dwell upon what might have been. I shall deal with what was, and what is likely to be.

The 4th of July Convention, called Democratic, seemed to the superficial observer to be inspired with enthusiasm and confidence. Politicians congregated together for similar purposes, generally present a similar spectacle. SEYMOUR and BLAIR were nominated. Both were "War Democrats." Both were taken from the ranks of those, who, with a clear understanding of the right—

"Did still the wrong pursue."

They knew that the States were sovereign and independent when they agreed to form and agreed to ratify the Constitution. They knew that the rock upon which the Union was founded by the States ratifying the Constitution, was the principle of consent. They knew, and as Democrats, believed that "all Governments depend for their just powers on the consent of the governed;" and when they aided the Federalist Republicans to destroy the vital principle of freedom which consent involves, they knew that the opposite principle of force must prevail instead.

Do these gentlemen suppose that they can play the game of shuttlecock with consent and force? Though they may have played the part of inconstant lovers with heart-broken consent, I apprehend they may find force a dangerous and bloody rival! They have done that which no political convention and no manipulations of the ballot-box can repair. The theory of the fathers, as presented in the Constitution, has been broken down. The practice of the Government has been ignored, and sacred principles wantonly violated. The guilty and the innocent must partake the consequences. Our course is onward, not backward. History has taught us in vain, and now we must learn our lessons for ourselves. In vain did MONTESQUIEU write his *Spirit of Laws*; in vain did DE TOCQUEVILLE analyze our institutions; in vain did JEFFERSON and MADISON and CALHOUN and HAMILTON teach us; we have assumed the ordeal of force, and must tread the path before us.

I would now ask my friends and brothers of the South I love—aye, better in her adversity than in her prosperity—what could you gain even if SEYMOUR and BLAIR could be elected? The Senate is hopelessly against them; the House will, probably, be largely against them. Congress claims, and will claim, to represent an overwhelming majority of the people. They will claim to be the representatives of the conquerors, and, having the power, will exercise it. What could SEYMOUR and BLAIR do under such circumstances? The question is so simple as hardly to deserve an answer. Do the Southern people dream of the Northern Democracy rising to assert a *right* in arms? If so, let me say to them, never had "chimera dire" or "foolish notion" so miry a foundation. I conclude, therefore, that even if SEYMOUR and BLAIR could be elected, that they would only be endowed with such powers as usher to confusion and discord.

On the other hand, Gen. GRANT, if elected, will be clothed with immense responsibilities for good or evil. In the language of Mr. PENDLETON, "Gen. GRANT has been invested with great powers, and never abused any." I do not admire Mr. PENDLETON's frankness in this, more than his sense of justice. I regret that any man, especially in the South, should have spoken differently of GRANT. Apart from the single exception in reference to Gen. GRANT's taking the War Department in place of STANTON, I know of nothing ever laid to his charge which is worthy of notice. That transaction I regard as a partisan and personal matter, susceptible of satisfactory explanation, which a sense of propriety may postpone for the present. But even under the worst possible construction of that transaction, I would remark that "one swallow does not make a Summer;" nor does that transaction, conceding the most unfavorable version of it, as presented by partisan violence, weigh a feather in the scale against his general uprightness and magnanimity.

Gen. GRANT was educated at West Point, and from what we can gather from his character and history, is merely a plain practical soldier, holding himself at all times ready to execute the mandates of his Government. In his conduct during the late war upon the seceding States, this was apparently the only rule he recognized. It is not probable that he has ever very profoundly studied the science of civil government, or studied standard authorities on the peculiarities of Federal or Confederate Republics, as differing from monarchial or despotic Governments. In view of the great responsibilities he is likely to be called on to assume, it is to be hoped that he will give to these important subjects all the attention they demand. If he harbor the least ambition tending to the overthrow of the Constitution, it has not yet been disclosed. If he is in sympathy with the Radical wing of the Republican Party, he has carefully concealed the fact. For one, I do not suspect him, as I suspect them, of any dangerous designs. But on this head I would merely say that neither Gen. GRANT nor any other man or set of men can overthrow public liberty in this country, unless the people themselves have become so debased and corrupt as to be ready for the tyrant's yoke. This people can never yield up the priceless jewel of Constitutional liberty, unless they should become unworthy of its enjoyment.

But I am happy to say, under existing circumstances and probabilities, that Gen. GRANT's conduct since the surrender of the armies of Gen. LEE, inspire confidence and trust, instead of doubt and suspicion.

When he met the gallant leader of the Southern armies, his conduct was that of a soldier and a gentleman. He accepted LEE's surrender with modesty, with gentleness bordering on affection. He was free from the swagger of triumph and the exultation of the conquerer.

After LEE's surrender, when Mr. LINCOLN saw proper to enter Richmond and hie him to the office lately occupied by Mr. DAVIS, Gen. GRANT declined to accompany him.

When Gen. GRANT was sent by President JOHNSON to ascertain the condition and temper of the Southern people, after the war, he performed his duties of inquiry in a modest and unoffending manner, worthy of a magnanimous soldier; and the report which he rendered as the result of his inquiries was manly, truthful and generous. This report was denounced in the Senate by SUMNER as a "whitewashing report."

When ANDREW JOHNSON, desiring to "make treason odious," wished to arrest Gen. LEE and all the leaders of the "rebellion," Gen. GRANT sternly interposed his conditions of surrender and parole.

When ANDREW JOHNSON asked Gen. GRANT "how long before he could arrest and try" those referred to, Gen. GRANT curtly replied, "Never, Sir, while their parole is observed."

For these reasons, as a Southern man and a "rebel," I will support Gen. GRANT, and yield him a reasonable measure of hope and trust.

CALHOUN.

Report Upon the Health of New-Orleans—The Epidemics.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 1.

The annual report made by the Board of Health to the Legislature shows that, as at present constituted, it has no power beyond those of quarantine. It recommends to the Legislature the creation of a Board similar to that in existence in New-York. It could then save the city from its frequently recurring scourges, if the Legislature would confer the power.

In 1867 there were two epidemics; cholera introduced from the preceding year, and the dreaded yellow fever. The cholera receded as the yellow fever advanced, and increased as the fever waned.

The yellow fever did not appear to come from abroad in the first six instances. The first was from a ship which came from Havana, and upon which a sailor from across the lake had been employed. The next was on St. Charles-street, near Julia. The next in the same locality. The next from Galveston, Girod-street, and the St. Charles Hotel. It was now introduced into port by a vessel from Havana. The report says:

"The slow development of the cause of the fever, its apparent temporary suspension in particular localities, the exceedingly mild character of the pestilence, lead to the hope that it may be kept in check, if not entirely eradicated in the first cases by the prompt application of disinfectants.

As cholera manifested itself last year, there appeared little doubt of our ability to suppress it in particular localities.

The action of the cause of yellow fever was never more general upon the population. Very few of the susceptible escaped. Yet the mortality from it was exceedingly small, estimated as to the number of inhabitants, and particularly as to the number of cases. The number of susceptible subjects was large from their having been no epidemic since 1858, so that all children under eight years were susceptible. The smallness of the mortality may be attributed in great part to there being little immigration from Europe, and from the large increase of colored people, in whom the tendency of the disease is to recovery."

The facts collected from the interior towns of Texas and this State show that the fever was introduced into Indianola by second-hand blankets from Vera Cruz, and by two cases in Galveston, brought from Key West and elsewhere. The contagion was introduced into almost all of the interior towns from these points. Franklin escaped, owing to a rigid non-intercourse. So did the United States troops at Brenham, though the disease was general, by taking as a prophylactic mustard seed daily. The various reports are made by Drs. SMITH, PERRY, LEWIS, and DIRMEYER.

Fall of a Building in Atlanta—Narrow Escape of Its Occupants.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Oct. 2.

This morning, at about 10:15 o'clock, the eastern wall of the Phœnix building, occupied by Messrs. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO., fell with a terrible crash, burying in the ruins four individuals and the fine stock of staple and fancy groceries contained in that establishment. The entire wall, 158 feet in length—save a few feet on the south or Decatur-street end—was entirely demolished. The joists of the roof were drawn from the opposite wall which separates WILLIAMS & BRO.'s store from the saddlery and harness establishment adjoining, as were also the joists and flooring of the second story. In fact, the floors of both stories gave way as the entire support of the eastern wall fell into the cellar of the new building of MOORE & MARSH, in process of erection. The persons in the store at the time of the casualty were Messrs. W. M. THOMAS and SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Col. WM. M. NICHOLS, of Savannah, and a little negro boy. Their escape from horrible death, either from falling timbers or suffocation, is truly providential.

Col. WM. M. NICHOLS was engaged in conversation with Col. SAMUEL WILLIAMS in the counting-room, which is, or was, on the Line-street front, when the crash came. Falling on their faces, they were caught between the joists of the first and second floors, where they with great presence of mind remained quiet until they were enabled to take in the situation. Having their "backs up," they with much presence of mind managed with comparatively little difficulty to extricate themselves from the "confusion worse confounded," and make their egress from the ruins by crawling under desks, tables, &c., to one of the doorways on Line-street. Beyond a few contusions and damage to wearing apparel their injuries are slight.

Mr. WM. M. WILLIAMS was stationed near the centre of the store, and received more severe, though not serious, injury. His right arm and hip are considerably bruised, and he was somewhat stunned by injuries received on the head. He was a little longer time getting to the light than were his brothers and Col. NICHOLS.

Mr. THOMAS E. WILLIAMS, as we learn, was near the Decatur-street front at the time of the accident, and made good his exit unhurt. The little negro was about midway the store, and near the western wall, when he found himself suddenly blockaded by the *débris* on either side. He soon came out all right, but badly scared.

The cause of this casualty was the undermining of the wall by the workmen engaged in the foundation of the proposed building just east, which is being erected for Messrs. MOORE & MARSH.

Four Persons Brutally Murdered in Texas.

The Crockett (Texas) *Sentinel*, of Sept. 22, gives the details of a fearful tragedy enacted on the previous Sunday night, at Calhoun Ferry, on Trinity River. Mr. CHARLEY HALL, the ferryman, his wife, Miss HALL, a girl about 13 years of age, the sister-in-law of Mr. HALL, and an unknown stranger, were all brutally murdered. The instrument was an ax, and all the victims had their skulls terribly chopped to pieces. Mr. HALL seems to have been called down to the ferry-boat and was murdered immediately on the river bank. His arms were badly bruised, from which it appears that he had made some effort to defend himself; but the defence was useless. The assassin's ax was buried deep in the top of the skull. His wife seems to have gone to his rescue, and was met about half way between the house and boat. The ax was buried in her cheek and temple, producing instant death. The assassins next rushed upon a strange man who was spending the night with the family. The little girl was struck on the side of the head, and the whole scalp was raised and the brains knocked out. The stranger's head and face were shockingly mutilated. At the time the attack was made on the stranger and little girl they were endeavoring to make their escape; perhaps the little innocent girl was in the stranger's arms, for both were killed together near the well in the yard. The signs about the place indicated the presence of six or seven persons. It is believed that both revenge and booty actuated the fiends to the perpetration of this bloody deed. When the robbers left they proceeded down the river in the direction of Cincinnati. Below Wise's Ferry they dropped one of the stolen blankets. The murders were committed early in the night.

Female Typographical Union No. 1.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Female Typographical Society No. 1 took place last night at the office of the *Revolution*, No. 37 Park-row, for the purpose of reporting a constitution and by-laws.

The President of the Workingwoman's Union, Mrs. ANNIE TOBITT, being absent, Miss SUSAN JOHNS, the Vice-President, took the chair. The report was read, and also the list of officers, viz.: President, Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS; Vice-President, Miss CUSACK; Recording Secretary, Miss BAKER; Corresponding Secretary, Miss SUSAN JOHNS. On motion of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Miss LEWIS took the chair as President, and requested those ladies present who wished to join the Society to sign their names to the roll. Several did so, and Miss ANTHONY announced that a constitution had been submitted, but it was too long to read. It was drafted from that of a male society, and men always indulged in six times the number of words necessary. The whole document could be condensed into a page, and she therefore proposed its being referred to the Executive Committee for revision.

Mrs. TOBITT, of No. 380 Pearl-street, offered a share of his office to a female coöperative society of typesetters, and several ladies availed themselves of his offer. They will immediately enter there, and will be ready from to-day to receive work.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday week, and it was announced that the Workingwoman's Union No. 1 would meet at the *Revolution* office on the last Monday in October.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF EASTERN DISTRICT DOCKS.—Business men in the Eastern District complain continually of the neglected condition of the city docks, and justly so. Last Winter the dock foot of North Second-street was carried away by the ice, and the Common Council has not yet undertaken to rebuild it, notwithstanding the fact that some twenty or thirty vessels have been injured by the *débris*. The dock foot of North Seventh-street is also in a dilapidated condition, and, as in the former case, it appears to be nobody's business to attend to it. Meanwhile the business interests of thousands suffer.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM A POLICE COURT.—MORTIMER FLOCK and CHARLES MCCULLY, young men held to answer charges of grand larceny yesterday by Justice VOORHIES, made their escape from the Court-room while awaiting transfer to the County Jail. The prisoners were locked up in a wire cage at the time, and their custodian, Capt. GUISCHARD, was called away by the Justice for a moment or two when they suddenly wrenched the wires and escaped. No blame is attached to Officer GUISCHARD.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—ELIZA MCCORMACK, a young woman residing in New-York, last evening fell into the slip foot of Grand-street, E. D., while attempting to get on board a ferry-boat, but she was rescued from her perilous position by a young man named JOHN BRADLEY.

The Rhode Island Democrats will hold a convention in Providence on Thursday, 8th inst., to nominate Electors. District Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress will also be held there on that day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds ....73¾; Erie Railway Shares....32¾; Illinois Centrals....97.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 5.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 76⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 5—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant, and the sales of the day, it is thought will reach 20,000 bales. Prices are ⅛d. higher, and are now quoted as follows: Middling Uplands....10⅞d. Middling Orleans....11⅛d. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 2d instant since last report are estimated at 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 73¾. Railroad Shares are quiet and steady at the following quotations: Illinois Centrals....96¾; Erie Shares....32½.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 5—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is buoyant, and has advanced ⅛d. ℔ ℔. The following are the quotations: Middling Uplands....11d. Middling Orleans....11⅛d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Cheese is flat.

HAVRE, Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON—The market is excited. Tres Ordinaire has advanced to 140f. ℔ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 5.

Exchange on New-York firm and steady but unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand; Spring Extras, $7 25@$8. WHEAT quiet and unsettled, at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 41@$1 45; No. 2 at $1 33½@$1 34¼. OATS in good demand, at a decline of ½c.; sales at 50¼c. CORN dull at 86c. for No. 1; No. 2 unchanged and quiet. RYE firmer and steady at $1 19 for No. State, in store. BARLEY firmer and in fair demand at $1 77@$1 77½ for No. 2, in store. Free WHISKY dull but easy at $1 35. PROVISIONS more active but easier: Mess Pork, $29; Lard, 18⅛c.@18¾. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal. LIVE HOGS quiet, at $8 60@$9 37½ for good to choice Smooth. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; Corn, 6c. RECEIPTS for two days—11,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 119,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 103,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 5.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 30,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels; Rye, 34,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 87,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 225,000 bushels; Rye, 26,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 16½c.; Corn, 13½c.; Oats, 9½c., to New-York. FLOUR dull at $7 50@$8 50 for City Ground. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 45; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 57, and 2,500 bushels Amber Ohio at $1 55. CORN dull and but little was offered; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1. OATS dull; offered at 62c.; buyers bid 61c. RYE nominal at $1 32. BARLEY quiet, but firm; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $2. SEEDS, $3 25 for Timothy; small sales. MESS PORK firm at $30 50. LARD, 19½c. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 34.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR in active demand, and the market is steady; sales 2,700 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 for Amber Winter; $11 for White; $12 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 1,340 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 05, and 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. CORN quiet and sales small; No. 1 at $1 07. OATS quiet and nominal. BARLEY firm but quiet; Upland Canada offered at $2 05 without buyers. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c., Corn and Barley, 11½c. Oats 8c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—100,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 65,000 bushels Barley, 16,500 bushels Peas, 2,118,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—451 bbls Flour, 15,400 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Barley, 1,413,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull with no demand; No. 1 Red held at $1 92@$1 93. CORN dull at $1 03@$1 04. OATS dull at 61c.@62c. for No. 1. RYE declining; sales at $1 32; the demand was light. BARLEY dull; Spring $2 20@$2 30, the latter for Canada. TOBACCO firm, with a good demand; Leaf, $10 00@$27 80. COTTON firm and in fair demand at 26c for Middling. WHISKY steady at $1 25. MESS PORK held firmly at $31. LARD quiet at 19½c.; there was only a jobbing business. BULK MEATS held at 11½c.@14c.; for Shoulders and Sides; no sales. BACON—Only moderate jobbing business, at 12½c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@16c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS dull at 19c.@ 9½c. Gold, 139⅞. Exchange, firm.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 5.

TOBACCO dull. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 75@$7; Double Extra, $9; Treble Extra to Choice Family, $9 50@$12. WHEAT dull; Prime Fall, $1 90@$1 95; strictly Prime, $2@$2 05; Choice to Fancy, $1 45@$1 55. CORN heavy at 94c.@95c. OATS dull at 52c.@57c. for Good to Choice. BARLEY—Prime to Choice Iowa Spring, $1 85@$1 92½. RYE heavy at $1 18@$1 20. PORK higher, at $29 50@$29 75. BACON, firm; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides 16¼c.; Shoulders, 12¾c. LARD quiet; Choice tierce held at 20c. WHISKY dull. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels; Rye, 4,200 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON buoyant; stock scarce; Middling, 27c. FLOUR dull and nominal; Howard-street Superfine, $8@$8 25; do. Extra, $9 50@$11 25; do. Family, $12@$12 25; City Mills Superfine, $7 75@$8 25; do. Extra, $9 50@$11 50; do. Family, $12@$13; Western superfine, $7@$8; do. Extra, $9@$10 75. WHEAT firm for high grades; Good to Prime Red, $2 40@$2 65. CORN firm; White, $1 22@$1 24; Yellow, $1 2 @$1 30. OATS firm at 75c @ 80c. RYE firm at $1 45@$1 50. CLOVERSEED quiet; New held at $8 75, and bid $8 50; Old, $8 25. TIMOTHY, $3 25. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $30 50; Bacon—Rib Sides 16¾c.; Clear Sides 17c.; Shoulders 13¾c.@14c.; Hams, 20c.@22c. LARD, 20¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON in demand; Middling, 27c.@28½c. CLOVERSEED, $7@$8 50. FLAXSEED, $2 80@$2 90. PETROLEUM unchanged. FLOUR dull and drooping; Superfine, $6 75@$7 25; Extras, $8@$8 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$9 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12. WHEAT dull, and market favors buyers; Red, $2 20@$2 25; White, $2 40@$2 45. RYE, $1 60 for Western. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 25@$1 26; Mixed Western, $1 23@$1 25. OATS sell slowly at 70c.@73c. PROVISIONS very quiet. MESS PORK, $30@$30 25. LARD held at 20c. GROCERIES unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON active and advanced; Middling, 25½c.@26c.; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 3,931 bales. Exchange—Sterling, 149½@151; New-York Sight ⅜ ℔ cent. discount. SUGAR firmer; Grocery grades in boxes, 12¾c.@13¼; in hogsheads, 11¾c.@13⅝c. Cuba MOLASSES, 31½@45c.; the latter for choice. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 50@$6 62½; Choice, $11 33. CORN steady and quiet at $1@$1 10. OATS quiet and steady at 63c. BRAND, $1 25. PORK firmer at $30 50@$30 75. BACON dull; Shoulders nominal at 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 16⅛c.@17c. LARD steady; tierce, 19¾c., keg, 21¼.

TOLEDO, Monday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $2 17; White Michigan, $2; Amber, $1 83@$1 84; No. 1 Red, $1 82. CORN declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 93c. OATS advanced 4c.; sales of No. 1 at 55c.; No. 2 at 54c. RYE steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 20. BARLEY steady for State; sales of Canada at $2 10@$2 12½; State, $2. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 5.

The CATTLE market opened to-day with upward of 3,400 head on sale, and most of the droves made up of comparatively inferior stock. The best Kentucky and Ohio Steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., sold at 8¾c.@9¾c.; Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa at 6⅞c.@8¾c. Sales about 1,400 head. SHEEP are in good request at 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.; the outside for choice heavy Canada. HOGS are lower and neglected, except for the Eastern markets; Michigan, 8¾c.@9½c.; Illinois, 10c.@10¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 5.

BEEVES very dull, unsettled and lower; sales, 2,500 head at 8½c.@9½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c.@8c. for fair to good; 4c.@6c. ℔ lb., gross for common. SHEEP unchanged; sales, 10,000 head at 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb., gross, for fat sheep. HOGS lower; sales, 3,000 head at $12@$14 50 ℔ cwt., net.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 41½ for No. 1 and $1 32½ for No. 2. OATS dull at 52c. for No. 2. CORN declining; sales at 90c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 239,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 5.

TOBACCO steady; Lugs to Fair Leaf, $6@$20. COTTON, 25½c. Superfine FLOUR, $6. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. CORN, 98c.@$1. OATS, 55c., in bulk. RYE, $1 42. BACON—MESS PORK, $29@$29 50. LARD, 19¾c.@20c. Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Free WHISKY, $1 25.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON firm at 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 1,123 bales; exports, 221 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $7. CORN, 97½c.@$1. OATS, 60c.@62c. PORK, $30. LARD, 19¾c.@21c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, Oct. 5.

The receipts of BARLEY by rail and teams are 17,000 bushels. The market is firm at $1 27 to $1 31. No cargo sales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON—Sales, 800 bales; Middlings, 25c.; Market firm; sales restricted by the high prices asked; receipts, 1,147 bales; exports, 26 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Oct. 5.

Cotton opened firm and in fair demand, and became active and closed buoyant. Sales 978 bales; Middling 25c. Receipts, 984 bales.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 5.

GRAIN in store—Wheat, 466,000 bushels; Corn, 544,000 bushels; Oats, 44,100 bushels; Rye, 49,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Oct. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 38c. ROSIN quiet; Strained, $1 70; Pale, $5 50. TAR declined to $2 55. COTTON firm; Middling, 26c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON—Market very active; sales 522 bales; receipts, 343 bales; Middling, 25c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Oct. 5.

COTTON active and firmer; sales 100 bales; Middlings, 25c.; receipts 1,291 bales; exports 572 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 5.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅜. Gold, 140.

[Advertisement.]

The political excitement is becoming intensified. Both parties are sanguine of success—a difference of opinion that will be finally settled in November next. Meanwhile, all good Republicans and Democrats are of the opinion that the handsomest Hat sold in the City is of the KNOX manufacture, obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY will not receive patients after the day named for his departure. See card in another column. Residence No. 52 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hammonia	Sept. 23	Hamburg	New-York
Java	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Sept. 26	Brest	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Westphalia	Oct. 6	New-York	Hamburg
City of New-York	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Oct. 8	New-York	Bremen
Europa	Oct. 10	New-York	Glasgow
City of Paris	Oct. 10	New-York	Liverpool
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Santiago de Cuba	Oct. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	Oct. 8	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Oct. 9	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, for Aspinwall—A. Freeman and wife, Mrs. B. Laws and infant, E. H. Lathrop, B. Josselyn, F. Antunovich and family, N. Gugnina and family, Mrs. A. L. Sherman, Mrs. E. B. Kinsman, Miss M. Harriman, M. Drascovich and family, John Upton and family, John Herts, David May, J. H. Osborne and family, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell and children, Mrs. Isabella Durry and 2 daughters, Peter Durry and brother, Miss Lydia M. Upton, Miss M. E. Upton, A. Newman and wife, Miss A. Olinesmith, Mrs. J. Cook and infant, Mrs. W. Hamer and daughter, E. B. Long and wife, Miss E. Glidden, Miss F. Canham, I. D. Gage and wife, Miss S. Howarth, S. M. Fraser and wife, W. Galbraith, Mrs. C. S. Simpson and boy, Mrs. J. Best, E. Merriam and daughter, Miss E. S. Wiley, K. C. Senderling, W. S. Davis and wife, J. Mitchell and wife, Miss A. Lasene, Mrs. A. D. Esterbrook and family, A. P. Burbank and family, Capt. J. Barsley, P. C. S. Wesson, S. J. F. Johnson, Fred. Schew, W. O. M. Berry, J. M. Richardson, wife and child, David Gage and wife, Edward Howarth, G. C. Lewis and wife, C. E. Sitten, Wm. Raney and family, J. M. Raney, Mrs. J. Hanson and daughter, Miss L. Bohren, Mrs. B. F. Baker and 2 daughters, Mrs. M. Masters, Mrs. E. Claudy and child, Mrs. T. G. Lambert, Miss C. M. Butterfield, Mrs. C. Mills, Miss M. Gibbon, Mrs. M. A. Rittenhust, Alex. Wilson and wife, Mrs. B. F. Slater, Mrs. H. Kronkite, Mrs. M. Wise and child, S. Smith and wife, A. Fraser and wife, W. A. McCrillis, G. W. Black, R. S. Kinkaid, C. W. Daniels, Theo. Boon, George Treat and family, Mrs. R. Grant, Wm. Falkner and wife, D. M. Frees and wife, R. Earl and wife, C. Gunn and wife, L. Roberts and wife, J. J. Parker and family, J. Harris and wife, C. Givens and wife, M. S. Deal, wife and child, John Grany and family, Miss Ann Burns, O. Wimmer and wife, G. Allen and wife, Mrs. H. Stube and children, P. Dalton and wife, Wm. Carlow and family, J. H. Russell and wife, Mrs. Wm. Russell and child, Mrs. J. D. Laugenow, mother and child, R. P. Olds and family, Mrs. M. M. Myers and daughter, F. W. Gilmore and family, O. H. Halleck and family, J. Davy and sister, Thomas Kane and wife, Miss T. Lee, Mrs. S. A. Abbey, Mrs. L. Little, Mrs. R. Quinn, Miss S. Hicks, Miss C. Sweeney, Mrs. J. Wagner and children, Mrs. B. Greenwold and child, Miss M. Larkin, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, Mrs. Spinney and children, Miss R. Sadler, Miss C. Hobson, Mrs. L. Bauer and 2 children, Miss E. Korn, Miss C. Sweeney, Miss R. Quinn, C. Schmidt, H. A. Martin, G. D. Munzio, H. R. Fawcett, C. M. Wolff, W. Wigmore, W. Burgess, B. Shields, C. F. Faurto, W. Seider, Jr., C. Ritter, E. Newell, S. C. Longhorn, L. Van Gundell, B. West, A. P. Clark, J. F. Rich, W. F. Bevell, R. K. Bailey, A. M. Root, T. Carson, N. Westfall, B. Cover, Wm. Cover, E. Irving, P. F. Hovey, T. G. Anderson, C. Hill, J. Giddon, P. Coider, T. A. Logan, F. Dolan, A. Atchison, W. J. Lange, J. McCann, M. L. Wise, J. J. Thompson, A. G. Blood, J. Silloway, D. Mackentosh, J. W. White and family, H. H. Crooks, Miss S. J. Young, Miss Julia S. Skerritt, E. D. Lake and family, Miss R. Barrett, John McRae, D. McRae, Mrs. D. K. F. Wilds, Miss M. J. Morton, Mrs. S. Hall and children, S. F. Green, C. Croening, L. Seilman, W. H. Clark and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Mrs. C. H. Olmstead, F. R. Starr, Mrs. C. H. Way, Miss Trainor, Miss Rogers, S. Meyer, R. B. Williams, M. Cohen, J. Loohey, H. L. Stark, J. Teal, Mrs. P. J. Williams, Mrs. John Jones, R. C. McIntire, M. Rich, Mr. Haugh, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 01 | Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon rises... 8 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 26 | Gov. Island.11 15 | Hell Gate ..12 37

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool and Halifax, J. G. Dale; Westphalia, (N. G.,) Tautmann, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Santiago de Cuba, McDiarmid, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.

Ships Canova, Elliott, Baltimore, C. L. Wright & Co.; Progress, Hall, Mobile, Nesmith & Sons; Melrose, Nichols, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons; Forest Eagle, Hosmer, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; Resolute, Freeman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Jorar Thomaz, (Port.,) Heinrickson, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun.

Barks Bidwell, (Br.,) Baker, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Alaska, Carter, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Casco, Gardner, Pernambuco, G. S. Stephenson; Mary Lucretia, Henderson, Barcelona, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Loch Lomond, Black, St. Martha, Savanilla and Carthagena, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hattie, Grant, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Gypsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Empress, (Br.,) Lessoff, Arroyo, P. R., Moss & Ward; Union, (Br.,) Merrian, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Hubers, (Br.,) Nelson, Hamburg, H. J. De Wolt & Co.; James Crow, (Br.,) Ambron, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Jens Wulff, (Dan.,) Thygesen, Bahia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Rhine, Krommerling, London, Grinnell & Minturn; Adeline Elwood, Elwood, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Wanderer, Matthews, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Cinderella, Vaughn, New-Haven, H. W. Jackson; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ida della Torre, Wicks, St. Martha and Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ida S. Burgess, Burgess, Charlestown, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. S. Lee, Carr, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Anthony Kelly, Semers, Norfolk, C. C. Staple.

Sloops Jenny Lind, ——, Branford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Rhode Island, Tyson, Providence, H. W. Jackson; E. L. Bush, Scott, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Contoocook, Commander George B. Balch, Norfolk 31 hours. The C. is the flagship of Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, and carries 8 guns, and has a complement of 260 officers and men.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced N. E. gales the entire passage. Oct. 3, 5 A. M., lat. 34 40, exchanged signals with steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah. 4th, 7:40 A. M., lat. 37 40, exchanged signals with steamship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Niagara, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Freihandel, (N. G.,) Walcher, Bremen 28 ds., with mdse. and 182 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. One child died on the passage. Has had westerly winds and fine weather the whole passage.

Bark T. H. Armstrong, Lodge, Newport, Eng., 40 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacoa 22 ds., with mdse. to Theo. Foulke. Sept. 15, saw Fr. bark Oriane, strg. E.

Brig Sophia Maria, (Dutch,) Teeusman, Trieste 57 ds., with currants, &c., to J. Hess & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 1, and has had variable winds and fine weather since.

Brig Susan, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Crowe, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Milo, (of Arichat,) Feugere, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Webster Kelly, Tyler, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Sophia, Brown, Cherryfield 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Sears, Elizabethport, for Norfolk.

Schr. Nicola, Keller, Machias, with timber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Royal Arch, Hawkins, Malaga 28 ds., with fruit, &c., to A. Abbott. Came by way of Long Island Sound.

Schr. Wm. A. Morrell, Burger, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Benjamin Brown, Butler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Coombs, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Dyer, Franklin 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Dauntless, Holmes, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Emerson, Cape Sable, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Nicola, Keller, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Charles Woolsey, Parker, Providence, for Alexandria.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Gove, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Gates & Co.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James English, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James Barker, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Charger, Marshall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Neihe Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Roxana Burley, Phillips, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Beebe, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northup, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Teaser, Henley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Twilight, Ackley, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Wm. Moore, Barrett, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Weymouth, Cramer, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Elizabeth A., Abbott, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Senator, Forrester, Boston.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, Gloucester.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Fall River.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Watchful, Carr, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cora, Green, Greenport.

Schr. Gipsey, Gordon, Fall River.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Jonas B. Chew, Dearing, Taunton.

Schr. Antelope, Brown, Rockland.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich.

Schr. Tunis Bodme, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Harteau, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Sloop Rienzi, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Newport.

SAILED—Steamship Santiago de Cuba, for Aspinwall.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 5—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; bark Horace Scudder, from Smyrna; Rosette McNiel, from Gottenburg; brig A. Egless, from Goree.

Also arr. barks Brothers, Muscat; Santiry, Leith.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5—Arr. steamship Monterey, from New-York; schrs. J. W. Smith, from New-York; Mannie, from Newbern, N. C.

Sld. steamship Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. J. R. Allen, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5—Put in for a harbor, steamship Sea Gull, from Baltimore for Charleston; ship Nancy M., from Newport, Wales; barks Clifton, from Rio Janeiro; Orpheus, from Bremen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 5—Arr. steamship Yazoo, Hodges, from New-York.

Sld. Oct. 3, steamship United States, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5—Below, ship Gardner, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Henry A. Litchfield, from London, arrived Oct. 3, is consigned to Thomas Dunham's Nephews, and not as before reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5.—The schr. Lotta, of and from Portland, with an assorted cargo for Baltimore, went ashore on Friday night on Middle Grounds, four miles southwest of Cape Charles. The crew were brought in by the brig Anna, from West Indies for Baltimore.

The Br. schr. Blanche, from Bahama Islands for Baltimore, went ashore 12 miles south of Cape Henry. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The brig Torrid Zone, from coast of Africa for New-York, is in the roads.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 5.—The ship Odessa, from St. John for Liverpool, which put in here on the 15th, in distress, has been repaired, and is now ready for sea.

Spoken, &c.

La Creole—brig, hence for Curacoa, Sept. 15, off Isle Tacheo.

Wolfville—Br. brig, from Manzanilla for London, Sept. 20, lat. 42 27, lon. 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacao, Sept. 12, bark Undine, Mitchell, for Cienfuegos; brig Lark, Scopean, for Maracaibo in 4 ds. The schr. Silver Star sailed for New-York Sept. 10.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 5.—The steamship Weser, which left New-York Sept. 24, arrived at this port at 3 A. M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—The steamship Worcester, which left Baltimore Sept. 15, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Peruvian, Capt. Ballantine, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Sept. 26, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 5.—The Liverpool and Great Western Co.'s steamship Nebraska, Capt. Guard, which left New-York Sept. 23, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

Sailed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 5.—The steamship Berlin sailed from this port yesterday for Baltimore.

BOLD ROBBERY.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

SUPPOSED CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE HEROES OF THE "MARSH-SCALPEL TRICK," A FEW DAYS PREVIOUS TO THE EXECUTION OF THE MALICIOUS ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE FAVORITE HOBBY OF ONE OF THEM.

Marsh—My friend, the thing must be done at once, or our child (the Radical Cure Truss) will lose favor with all, for Dr. Sherman's Curatives seem to be the aim of every ruptured person.

Dixon—Is that so? Then he fails. Be no more in dread; I have a plan in view.

Marsh—Why, my dear Sir, he is gaining fast the favor of the suffering, from his unequaled success in giving them relief. If you can kill him off, but name the price, and I am your man.

Dixon—I'll do it as though he were a cheat. No matter however skillful he may be.

Marsh—And how? His position is such now, it will be a hard task, I fear, to check him.

Dixon—Oh, no; with me the *Scalpel* can do it.

Marsh—How can it be done so that our aim will not be suspected?

Dixon—It strikes me. An article on the birth and merits of our Truss, in the way I'll fix it, will save us, and sink him to perdition.

Marsh—This Curative Compound of his gives the utmost satisfaction. Only yesterday I met one of my best customers carrying it home with him.

Dixon—Well, that may be, but do not let it trouble you; do not get frightened; the fellow shall not succeed, whether fudge or fair. I'll wreck it completely down, and hold him up as a grand schemer. Do you know him? As for my part, I have never seen him. He may be a flint?

Marsh—Supposing he is, and when you strike him, the fire flies, it might scorch us.

Dixon—Why, my dear Sir, I am too well known; my position is too important, my influence too great, to be foiled in this attempt.

Marsh—Well, I know; that may be; but his appliances are so much sought after, I fear, if he has much spunk, the task will be a tough one.

Dixon—There you go again—always full of fear; it won't do! You must put on a bold front; assume the right; swear he is a swindler; that his remedies and all are of no earthly use, and the people will believe you.

Here is the startling development of how the wicked and shameful attempt was made by these designing creatures, who place themselves in a high position and their superior in a less important one; or, in other words, the villainous shirk or shift of these pitiful creatures called Marsh and Dixon to bolster up the Radical Trick or Truss, and destroy the growing popularity of Dr. Sherman's Rupture Curatives.

How well they have succeeded the public knows, and who the loser and who the gainer the public may decide.

It strikes us Dixon played Dixie to the tune of Marsh's purse, and, after getting the fellow light-headed from the loss of his money, peeps from behind the screen and laughs at his ridiculous antics. Well may he, as we have formally proved, glory in his work, and exultingly exclaim, I can't be hurt, but Marsh can!

In pity, should the reader not exclaim, Oh, Marsh! poor Marsh! when you caught Dixon you caught the Devil by the tail, and your hands became wounded and your body sore therefrom!

We would gladly let these creatures alone, if they would truly repent and refrain from the big job they so unwittingly took in hand. But as we learn they are still laboring away at it in the manner Dixon said they were going to do it, by distributing largely this unrighteous article, we feel it our duty to again ply them with the rod of correction.

To-day a gentleman showed us a circular composed solely of this dirty work, which Marsh is distributing in his peculiar way, characterized by himself as a "sacrifice of decency." We shall not stop laying on the lash so long as this cur trickster is disobedient to its promptings. No matter how much he may cringe, twist and whine, obedience and a decent doggish behavior shall be forced from him.

Moral: Marsh & Dixon may puff their own tricks to any excess, but they must not dare to denounce and vilify others.

Truthful experience is the most damnable eulogy we can offer on this Marsh Radical Cure Truss, as gleaned from patients.

Mr. J. says "Marsh's Truss was a torture to me: it hurt my back fearfully. I hated to put it on in the morning."

Mr. C. says: "Marsh's Truss is too strong: it don't operate in the right place. Marsh makes a good spring, but it goes to the wrong place. What is the use of a good spring, if it is to kill a man?"

Mr. D. says: "I wore Marsh's Truss. Did me no good. Would not retain my rupture. Had me all raw, front and back."

Mr. Y. says: "I tried Marsh's Radical Cure Truss; it came nearer killing than curing me. It made me worse instead of better."

Mr. H. says: "Have a boy eight years old. Used Marsh's Truss for three years. Got no better."

EXPOSITION FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

Having received the following communication from Dr. C. Jarvis, we publish it as another proof in favor of Dr. Sherman's method for the cure of rupture:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Seeing, in your journal, a dispute of the relative merits of the Hernial Appliances of Dr. Sherman and the Trusses of Dr. Marsh, I wish to express my opinion from a practical knowledge of both. I used the Marsh Truss for a period of eight years, with a suffering and injury almost indescribable, and with a great increase of my rupture. I was continually chafed and worried—yes, tormented—from the pressure on my abdomen and spine. So much for the Marsh Truss. Now, as regards Dr. Sherman's Hernial Appliances and Rupture Curatives, I have found in them what I had been seeking after for fourteen years—comfort, security and cure. I was badly ruptured on both sides, and the improvement has been so rapid since I placed myself in Dr. Sherman's hands, that it makes me the happiest and proudest man in this city; and, as my imperative duty, I make this statement for the benefit of suffering humanity.

CHARLES JARVIS, 18th-st., South Brooklyn, between 4th and 5th avs.

To the Editor of The Emerald:

For the sake of humanity, I beg of you to publish the following statement:

Some ten years since I became ruptured from heavy lifting, and called on Dr. Marsh of the Astor House, who applied his "Radical Cure Truss," which he said then, and repeatedly since, would cure me; but, notwithstanding the terrible suffering which I endured from the inflammation and excoriation caused by the hard pressure of his truss, my rupture increased. Recently, on learning from a friend that Mr. Henry Harman, No. 220 Washington Market, had been cured of a bad rupture, I called to see him. Mr. Harman informed me that he was now cured; that he had suffered many years from rupture, had used Dr. Marsh's and other trusses without being benefited; that he was cured by Dr. Sherman's applications, and advised me to go and try the same remedies. I took his advice, and the result is a satisfaction and benefit almost marvelous, for the short period of five weeks, which I feel like communicating to any one ruptured, for only ruptured persons know of the sufferings from rupture. From the day that Dr. Sherman made his applications, I have felt like a new man.

Any persons wishing further particulars can see me at my place of business, No. 375 West Washington Market.

ARTHUR MCEVOY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

Dr. J. A. Sherman, No. 697 Broadway:

DEAR SIR: I deem it a duty I owe to humanity to acknowledge the service that your Hernial Appliance and Curative Compound have been to me. I have suffered from Hernia for several years, and have resorted to almost every means that presented themselves for relief, and lastly, to the use of Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, the use of which gave me great pain, and increased the size of my rupture. Fortunately, my attention was called to your successful treatment of this disease. I consulted you, after which I availed myself of your Appliance and Curative Compound, from which I derived incalculable benefit. I now suffer no pain, and have not seen any appearance of rupture for several weeks. I therefore conclude that a little longer use of your mode of treatment will effect a radical cure.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY SILBERHORN, Nos. 92 and 94 Chrystie-st., New-York.

In conclusion, we may say that Dr. Sherman may be found daily at his office, No. 697 Broadway, where he is prepared to relieve all persons suffering with Hernia, and attempt a cure of those who have been tortured, sacrificed, and almost ruined by the "Radical Cure Truss" of Dr. Marsh.

RUPTURES CURED

DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

Artistic Surgeon, respectfully offers his services in the application of his Rupture Curative Appliances, at his office,

No. 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH-ST.

The great experience of Dr. SHERMAN, resulting from his long and constant devotion to the treatment and cure of this disease, assures him of his ability to relieve all, without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the infirmity, or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr. SHERMAN, as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New-Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years, had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved, and many, to their great joy, restored to a sound body.

None of the pains and injuries resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's appliances; and, with a full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort, with a daily improvement in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person or the inventions of any other person in the United States.

Prices to suit all classes. It is the only, as well as the cheapest, remedy ever offered the afflicted. Photographic likenesses of cases before and after treatment furnished on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

ABBATT & MOORE,

NO. 507 BROADWAY,

OFFER AT RETAIL

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

IN THE LATTER DEPARTMENT OUR STOCK IS PROBABLY UNRIVALLED IN THIS COUNTRY. ALL ARTICLES SOLD BY US NOT GIVING PERFECT SATISFACTION, ON INSPECTION, CAN BE EXCHANGED, OR THE MONEY WILL BE CHEERFULLY REFUNDED. A LARGE STOCK OF PIECE GOODS FROM WHICH TO MAKE TO ORDER.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, FIRE-IRONS, SCUTTLES, &c.

KITCHEN AND COOKING UTENSILS.

A large and varied assortment of first-class goods at lowest possible prices.

JONES & HUBBELL,
No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

GREAT SALE OF KINGSLAND MANOR.

500 Villa Plots.

ESTATE OF THE LATE GEN. GEORGE KINGSLAND.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,

on the premises, near Rutherfurd Park, N. J.,

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1868.

Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for twenty years. Excursion train, free passes, and lunch on grounds.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN CORNET AND BAND INSTRUMENT, LOUIS SCHREIBER'S Patent with water valves.

Prof. George W. Zeigler, of Maumee City, Ohio, accidentally hearing of these instruments, ordered some on trial, and, subsequently, met Prof. Charles Boetz, the celebrated cornet-player, of Ohio, whose band was equipped with these instruments.

We present below the Professor's unsolicited testimony, remarking that it only accords with that of other well-known musicians, who have fully studied the great merits of the first "musical" band instruments ever made.

MAUMEE CITY, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1868.

Louis Schreiber, Esq., New-York City:

DEAR SIR: The instruments bought of your agents, M. J. Paillard & Co., E flat Cornet, B flat Cornet and Bb Tenor, have been received and thoroughly tested. They are not only "beauties," but perfect in every respect. I have long been engaged in making brass instruments, and am now at work in the finishing department of fine metals. I was, therefore, fully prepared to investigate the claims made for your instruments in the advertisements and circulars regarding them. After taking out the valves I find the workmanship perfect within, and throughout the entire instrument the best I have ever seen.

I have used, in my musical profession, all kinds of European instruments, and of every one of the best makers in this country, in Boston, Worcester, New-York City and other places—have used, examined and tested them all, and I am ready to say to the musical profession that the "Schreiber Instrument" is the only make, I think, with which fault cannot be found. Sweet and mellow in tone, yet powerful when occasion requires, and correct in tune, very sensitive, yet when forced to give volume of tone they still retain that beautiful tone, either in the concert-hall or in the open air. Prof. Charles Boetz, with his "Great Western Band," from Sandusky, Ohio, with a complete outfit of the "Schreiber Instrument," settled to my mind, all dispute as to whom belonged the honor of producing the most perfect set of band instruments ever made.

The upward direction of the bell, with weight of instrument resting on the shoulder, gives the "Schreiber Instrument" the advantage over all others in beauty of appearance on parade, ease in playing, and gives perfect and proper direction to the volume of tone from the whole band. The water-valve adds to the value of the instrument at least one-half. The taper proportion of pipe and form of main pipe, with corresponding proportion of bell, gives the "Schreiber Instrument" the supremacy over all others. The valve and construction of key or finger-piece cannot be excelled. I indorse all the claims put forth for these splendid instruments, and I prove my own sincerity by herewith ordering a full set of your German-silver instruments. Yours, most respectfully,

GEO. W. ZEIGLER.

For circulars, price list, testimonials, address

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO THE RUPTURED!

BEWARE

Of the impostor who exacts and receives a five ($5) dollar examination fee from every person, who happens to be influenced and calls upon him, by reason of his abusive and scurrilous advertisements! But come direct to the old and well established Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church, and see their long list of names and references to persons who have been cured radically by them, and also the numerous letters from the most eminent surgeons in this country! No five dollar charge made for examination, and no humbuggery. A female attendant for ladies.

MARSH & CO.,
No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF

White French China,

ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00.	
Dinner plates, ℔ dozen	2 50.	
Tea Plates, ℔ dozen	1 80.	
Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces	2 50.	
Water goblets, ℔ dozen	2 30.	Good article.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15. WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates. CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.

Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,) Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City. Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL

SAFETY BOILER

has no large sheet-iron shell to explode; is tested to 300 pounds; economical and durable. Also Root's Trunk Engines, Vertical and Horizontal Engines, all descriptions, Steam Pumps, Machinery, &c. Send for pamphlets and price lists. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

COFEEE MILLS

FOR FAMILY USE.

SWIFT'S PATENT

are the best and cheapest that are made. For sale by all dealers in hardware and house-furnishing goods in the United States.

S. HAVILAND & SON,
Manufacturer's Agents, No. 281 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PLAYING CARDS.

OUR PATENT BEVEL-EDGE PLAYING CARDS, WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT. Superior to anything in the market, and cheaper than any house in the trade. Wholesale at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.

JNO. J. LEVY & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

NO. 686 BROADWAY.

Full Fall Importations.

CURTAINS

AND

DECORATIONS!!!

FOR

PARLORS,
RECEPTION ROOMS,
LIBRARIES,
DINING-ROOMS,
HALLS,
SLEEPING-ROOMS,

OF THE LATEST

PARISIAN DESIGNS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,

QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

WINDOW SHADES.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,

771 BROADWAY, COR. 9TH-ST.,

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1868, THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF PARIS NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS, SUITS AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A CHOICE LOT OF CAMELS' HAIR AND THREAD-LACE SHAWLS AT LOW PRICES.

THEY HAVE ALSO ADDED TO THEIR FORMER BUSINESS A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, AND INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

BLACK SILKS, VELVETS AND PLUSHES,
MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY,
DRESS GOODS IN LATEST PARIS STYLES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND TRIMMINGS,
CLOTHS, CLOKINGS, &c.,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHICH THEY WILL OFFER AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them, to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

BUYING CLOTHING MADE EASY AT BROKAW BROTHERS,

Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

LAPORTE'S PARIS KID GLOVES.

ALL GLOVES MADE BY ME BEAR MY SIGNATURE.

Laporte

Ladies and Gentlemen will find a fresh assortment of these BEAUTIFUL and ELASTIC GLOVES at INGERSOLL & GLENNEY'S,

No. 465 Broadway, near Grand

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, on May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
President—ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH.
Vice-President—WILLIAM H. GUION.
Treasurer—RICHARD J. THORNE.
Secretary—C. A. HARPER.
Counsel—VOSE & McDANIEL.
TRUSTEES.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company, New-York.
RICHARD J. THORNE, President New-York Equitable Insurance Company, New-York.
Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Supreme Court, Hudson, N. Y.
Hon. WILLIAM D. SNOW, New-York.
SAMUEL U. F. ODELL, Barclay & Livingston, N. Y.
Hon. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs of the Port of New-York.
H. F. SPAULDING, Spaulding, Hunt & Co., N. Y.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, Chas. M. Connolly & Co., N.Y.
JOHN H. MORTIMER, Mortimer & Debost, N. Y.
WM. H. GUION, Williams & Guion, N. Y.
RUFUS R. GRAVES, R. R. Graves & Co., N. Y.
ELISHA BROOKS, Brooks Brothers, N. Y.
JOHN S. LYLE, Lord & Taylor, N. Y.
ALFRED NELSON, William & Alfred Nelson, N. Y.
WM. F. DRAKE, Drake Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
JOHN W. MASURY, Masury & Whiton, N. Y.
HENRY M. TABER, C. C. & H. M. Taber, N. Y.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., New-York.
EDWARD BURCKHARD, with Christ, Jay & Co., N.Y.
A. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.
CHARLES T. SHEPARD, President Board of Trade, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. ALLEN MUNROE, President National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hon. GEORGE W. CUYLER, President National Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.
JAMES N. MATTHEWS. Editor and Proprietor *Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. C. SIMONS, Simons & Crissey, Buffalo, N. Y.
HORACE S. WALBRIDGE, President Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
T. J. S. FLINT, Flint & Co., New-York, and Flint, Thompson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hon. T. T. FLAGLER, President Niagara County National Bank, Lockport, N. Y.
EMERY WENDELL, Cashier First National Bank, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. O. NOBLE, President Keystone National Bank, Erie, Penn.
H. M. FLAGLER, Rockfeller, Andrews & Flagler, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM BLAIR, Wm. Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.
ANGUS SMITH, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. D. HUDSON, Detroit, Mich.
We are authorized to sell the residue of the stock of this Company.
The lines will be completed to Chicago by the 1st of October.
Now in connection with all the Eastern States, and will, shortly, be in connection with all the commercial centres of the country with no unprofitable branches.
A paying business already secured, and the proceeds of the remaining stock are to be expended in further extensions of the lines, and additional wires to meet the demands of business. This stock is offered on liberal terms. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MARKET STOCK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by chap. 203, Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 25, 1868.
Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1897.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Sept. 26, 1868.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Sept. 16, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 19) of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 16th day of October, at 10 A. M. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.
South Carolina 6 ℔ cent. bonds, Mississippi Central Second Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage 8 ℔ cent. Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee First and Second Mortgage Bonds, East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Bonds, and North Carolina (part due) Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 25 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
A choice cabinet collection of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap, as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

$2,000 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, July 1, 1865, new issue; two $500 each, Nos. 4,707, 4,708; nine $1,000 each, Nos. 6,767, 71,647, 71,648, 71,-, 71,650, 78,366, 78,367, 78,368, 78,369. Any information to be directed to PHILIP DATER & CO., 132 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.
The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	112⅞	113	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	108¾
Coupon, 1881	113⅞	114	5-20 Coupon, '68.	109	109¼
5-20 Reg., '62	104⅝	105⅛	10-40 Registered.	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112⅝	113⅛	10-40 Coupon	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅝	110⅞	Gold	139⅞	140
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110⅞	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99	99¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108¼	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

NORTH CAROLINA PAST DUE COUPONS bought and sold at best rates.
MANNING & DEFOREST,
Bankers and dealers in Southern securities, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to
Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. B. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, ARCHD. McKINLAY, } Agents.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,062,886 33
Overdrafts		120 39
United States Bonds to secure circulation		850,000 00
United States Bonds and securities on hand		105,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		65,391 26
Due from other National Banks		76,013 12
Due from other Banks and Bankers		944 62
Real estate		250,150 00
Current expenses		6,987 77
Cash items, (including stamps)		17,368 69
Exchanges for Clearing-house		559,942 49
Bills of other National Banks		17,489 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		366 80
Checks on other Banks payable in gold		84,915 11
Legal-Tender notes		198,995 00
Compound interest notes		69,600 00
Three per cent. certificates		275,000 00
Total		$3,641,170 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		115,577 71
Discount	$7,143 10	
Exchanges	1,985 63	
Interest	14,024 14	
Profit and loss	3,137 50—	26,290 37
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$757,500 00	
Less amount on hand	4,528 00	
Amount outstanding		752,972 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,868 00
Individual deposits	$708,605 14	
Certified checks	337,781 36—	1,046,386 50
Uncollected checks, exchanges for clearing house		559,942 49
Due to National Banks		118,202 08
Due to other Banks and Bankers		13,103 93
Dividends uncalled for		3,827 50
Total		$3,641,170 58

I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1868.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.
The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,809,745 02
Overdrafts		190 77
United States Bonds to secure circulation		150,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		5,000 00
Sup't. Bank Dep't. State of New-York		4,100 00
Suspense account		869 93
Due from other National Banks		176,451 59
Due from other banks and bankers		29,727 82
Real Estate		5,724 86
Current expenses		13,15[illegible] 26
Cash items, (including stamps)		10,339 6[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing-house		390,397 77
Bills of other National Banks		12,445 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		739 00
Specie, viz:—Coin		8,922 70
Gold Treasury Notes		16,660 00
Checks on other Banks, payable in gold		13,293 56
Legal-tender notes		229,894 00
Compound-interest notes		4,820 00
Three per cent. Certificates		360,000 00
Total		$3,242,478 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus fund		210,000 00
Discount	$26,273 89	
Interest	22,385 29	
Profit and loss	496 83—	49,156 01
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$132,500 00	
Less amount on hand	510 00	
Amount outstanding		131,990 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,062 00
Individual deposits		1,846,903 48
Cashier's checks outstanding		15,000 00
Due to National Banks		26,231 58
Due to other banks and bankers		117,437 21
Dividends unpaid		1,251 33
Uncollected checks		390,447 32

I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1868.
HENRY O. BANKS, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,630,260 87
Commercial paper		958,528 29
Demand loans		553,500 00
Indebtedness of Directors		113,232 58
Overdrafts		696 31
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		503,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		159,650 00
Due from other National Banks		51,927 97
Due from other banks and bankers		5,049 73
Banking-house		50,000 00
Current expenses		10,546 79
Superintendent Bank Department, Albany		6,000 00
Cash items		37,068 05
Exchanges for Clearing-house		313,139 06
Bills of other National Banks		55,329 00
Fractional currency		2,867 06
Specie, viz.: Coin	$6,772	
Gold Treasury notes	42,060—	48,832 00
Legal-tender notes		388,256 00
Three per cent. certificates		245,000 00
Total		$3,804,613 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Discount	$21,342 68	
Interest	38,505 94	
Profit and loss	37,664 91—	97,513 53
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	2,555 00	
Amount outstanding		264,045 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,928 00
Individual deposits	$2,048,925 36	
Certified checks	52,967 81—	2,101,893 17
Unpaid dividends		2,558 75
Due to National Banks		261,953 39
Due to other banks and bankers		71,722 00
Total		$3,804,613 84

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1868. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,044,373 93
Commercial paper	$2,252,483 92	
Demand loans on United States bonds	54,500 00	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities	690,385 00	
Indebtedness of directors	47,000 00	
Overdrafts		244 78
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		74,0[illegible] 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		100,[illegible] 00
New-York County seven per cent. bonds		44,000 00
Due from other National Banks		218,465 83
Due from other banks and bankers		3,354 66
Banking-house		135,409 86
Current expenses		10,379 78
Taxes paid		59 03
Premiums		18,106 00
Cash items (including stamps)		49,358 24
Exchanges for Clearing-house		468,332 83
Bills of other National banks		20,296 00
Bills of other banks		1,611 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		4,083 94
Specie, viz.—Coin	$6,151 77	
Specie, viz.—Gold Treasury notes	22,260 00	
Specie, viz.—Checks on other banks payable in gold	32,994 59—	61,406 36
Legal-Tender notes		541,036 00
Compound Interest notes		13,420 00
Three per cent. certificates		395,000 00
Total		$5,701,905 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,235,000 00
Surplus fund		115,084 44
Discount	$40,292 86	
Interest	1,702 49	
Profit and loss	37,991 98—	80,087 33
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	449,965 00	
Less amount on hand	1,536 00	
Amount outstanding		448,429 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		3,116 00
Individual deposits		2,379,617 76
Certified checks		155,508 78
United States deposits		34,055 86
Due to National Banks		1,169,125 87
Due to other banks and bankers		22,000 33
Total		$5,701,905 37

I, EDWARD J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1868.
JONATHAN MARSHALL, Notary Public of New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the TENTH NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,800,868 74
Commercial paper	$475,123 10	
Demand loans	1,267,635 66	
Other overdue and suspended paper	31,137 79	
Indebtedness of Directors	26,972 19	
Overdrafts		69,160 85
Furniture and fixtures		5,181 92
Premium on Government Bonds		27,000 00
Cash items, including revenue stamps		11,341 45
Current expenses	$11,201 96	
Taxes paid	11,850 68	
Rent	3,887 50—	$26,940 14
Exchanges for Clearing-house		4,522,883 26
Due from National Banks		62,712 72
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,036,000 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits		250,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		721 00
Specie		28,513 26
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)		3,589 57
Legal tender-notes	$388,399 00	
Three per cent. Certificates	425,000 00—	$813,399 00
Total		$8,658,311 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes		909,224 00
Individual deposits, including uncollected checks		5,928,808 99
Due to National Banks		5,6,466 16
United States deposits		109,379 94
Dividends unpaid		565 00
Profit and loss		293,867 82
Total		$8,658,311 91

I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1868.
CLARENCE W. HYDE, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,858,559 40
Banking-house and lots		400,000 00
United States bonds, deposited with Treasurer of United States		7,605,000 00
Other United States securities		1,185,000 00
New-York State and City stocks		385,000 00
Due from banks and bankers		246,238 47
Cash items—checks, &c., in exchanges		2,939,272 59
Specie	$539,630 70	
Legal-tender Notes	1,404,823 00	
United States Certificates of Deposit	5,315,000 00—	7,259,453 70
National Bank Notes		130,912 00
Current expenses		27,315 70
Total		$28,936,751 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$3,022,114 98	
Profits	545,273 24—	3,567,388 22
Circulating notes outstanding		5,956,605 00
Individual deposits	$6,830,601 27	
Bank deposits	2,290 518 27	
Due Treasurer of the United States	270,899 10—	9,392,018 64
Dividends unpaid		20,740 00
Total		$28,936,751 86

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1868. GEO. M. VAN NORT, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1868. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock of that day. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
SEPT. 30, 1868.

WISCONSIN, IOWA AND ALL NORTH-WESTERN Securities, COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS, repudiated and defaulted in interest, purchased at fair rates by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1868.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspector of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock M.
JAMES BOWEN, President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, 14 Broad-st., CORN & AUFERMANN, 30 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH stock for sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.
Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.
DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October,
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. ROBBINS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,45[illegible],231 34. JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1. R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., HARTFORD, Sept. 24, 1868.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of September, to reopen the 2d day of October.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
SEPT. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1868.
FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on 7th inst.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM SCHALL, CHARLES T. SCHALL, AUGUST GOETTEL and OTTO PLOCK, under the firm of W. SCHALL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. William and Charles T. Schall retiring, the former to join the firm of our friends, Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co., of Paris.
Either partner will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. W. SCHALL & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of A. GOETTEL & CO.; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the foreign exchange and commission business, in the City of New-York. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: General partners, AUGUST GOETTEL and OTTO PLOCK, both of the City of New-York; special partners, WILLIAM SCHALL, of the City of Paris, in France, and CHARLES T. SCHALL, of Leipsic, in Germany. The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is two hundred thousand dollars each, making in all four hundred thousand dollars in gold, of the present coinage of the United States, in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of October, 1868, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1870.
A. GOETTEL, O. PLOCK, } General Partners.
W. SCHALL, C. T. SCHALL, } Special Partners.
[Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

Mr. HERMANN GUDEWILL is authorized to sign our firm by procuration. A. GOETTEL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS
in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of SMITH, HENRY & SHEFFIELD.
THOMAS U. SMITH,
PHILIP HENRY, JR.,
GEORGE ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. No. 49 Beaver-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business at No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine-st., in this City.
JAMES ROBB,
EDWARD KING,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. JAMES HAMPDEN ROBB.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IN WASHington, D. C., the lease, good will and furniture of a boarding-house of 45 rooms, 25 of which are front rooms; it is centrally located, and full of boarders. For full particulars inquire of S. H. MILLS, No. 163 South-st., New-York, or address by letter E. H. GRAVES, corner 10th and E sts., Washington, D. C.

WATER-POWER TO LEASE FOR A term of years; a never-failing 80 to 100-horse power, with buildings, 35 miles from the City, on the Hudson; superior advantages for making paper; possession immediately. Address W., Box No. 479 Post Office.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR sale or lease; with factory and house at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River. Apply to LISTER BROTHERS, No. 159 Front-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR BUILDING A THIRD ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE AND KEEPER'S DWELLING AT OR NEAR ST. SIMON'S, GEORGIA.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1868, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct, erect and complete a third order light-house and keeper's dwelling at or near St. Simon's, Georgia, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be obtained upon application to this office. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 24, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 128 ACRES IN 151 PLOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC DYCKMAN.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, OCT. 14, at 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the celebrated
FORT GEORGE PROPERTY,
consisting of 128 acres, in 151 plots, extending from Broadway, on which it has a frontage of half a mile, to Harlem River, and from 192d-st. to 204th-st. The most desirable locations for suburban residences on the Island are included in this tract.
The plots are staked out, and men will be found on the ground every day to show visitors the property.
SALE POSITIVE. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and descriptive pamphlets apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
CHERRY HILL.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, positive sale of 500 building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
ADJOURNED EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE, AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
This large and elegant Summer Hotel, furnished throughout and in excellent condition, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. An examination of the property is invited. For full particulars, terms, &c., apply to William W. Marsh, Executor, at Schooley's Mountains, or to Lewis E. Wood, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
RARE, ELEGANT AND COSTLY BOOKS.
THURSDAY, OCT. 8, AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.
Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, announce that they will sell by auction, as above, one of the most select and choice collections of books ever offered for sale in this country. The books are perfect specimens of book-making, as well as the best editions, and are in superb order, many of them bound by Riviere, Hayday, Pawson, Nicholson, Matthews and others. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
Also, a black walnut bookcase, cost $500.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:
26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles.
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.
The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.
These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.
The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern States, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.
Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 426 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY J. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, TUESDAY, OCT. 6, at 11 eleven o'clock, within their store:
25 bales almonds.
200 hair bags figs.
200 boxes dates.
10 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
225 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
(For account of whom it may concern,)
75 cases preserved ginger.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, second-hand furniture, carpets, bedding, crockery, &c.; removed for convenience of sale. Also, by order of Assignees, about 100 lots of superb household and office furniture, &c.
ALSO,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock each day, very superb fancy goods, marble and bronze clocks, statuettes, vases, silver-plated ware, Ormolu and Bohemian ware, for account of importers. Sale absolute.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF
BUILDING LOTS AND VILLA SITES AT PLAINFIELD PARK,
PLAINFIELD, N. J., West addition.
FREE EXCURSION AT 11 A. M.!
Refreshments on the ground before the sale.
This magnificent property, three to five minutes from the depot, will be sold at auction by
A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
on the premises, on TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1868.
Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 East 14th-st., mortgage sale of the contents of the restaurant De la Ville de Paris, consisting of black walnut marble-top counters, do. bar and oyster counter and fixtures, dining-room tables, oak cane-seat arm-chairs, gilt frame French plate mirrors, silver-plated and cut-glass ware, white china breakfast, dinner and tea sets, choice oil-paintings and engravings. Also, a fine assortment of wines, liquors and cigars.
Full particulars in catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
Large sale of china, papier mache and Parian ware, all of which has just been received from abroad, consisting of breakfast, dinner, dessert and tea sets, of porcelain china, coffee and teacups, with gilt edges, white and gilt vases of various sizes and patterns, elegant plain and polished Parian figures and groups, representing various subjects, Parian vases of various sizes, superb papier mache trays of assorted sizes, &c. We would call particular attention to this sale, all of which will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 23 East 20th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of carved rosewood suite, in crimson figured brocatel; gilt frame French plate pier mirror, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, towel-racks, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, black-walnut bookcase, mahogany extension dining-table, set cane-seat chairs, stair carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, kitchen furniture &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, TRUCKS, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of No. 36 Platt-st., HORSES, TRUCKS, HARNESS, &c., being the entire effects of the Merchants' Express of Hoboken. Will be on exhibition from 9 to 12 on day of sale at above place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 44TH-ST. at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 44TH-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the south side of East 44th-st., 100 feet east of Lexington-av., and known as No. 134; house 20x50, new, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 20x100.5 feet.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED WILDER'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of the above, No. 15 Cortlandt-st., about 75 Wilder's patent fire and burglar proof safes, of all sizes. Can be examined on and after Wednesday.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, office No. 1 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE property No. 9 James-st., between Chatham-st. and New Bowery, near Chatham-square, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, At 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Lot 26x133 feet; two brick buildings on the lot. Terms accommodating. Maps, with further particulars, at the Auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of John D. Keating, deceased, six choice lots, finely situated on the northeast and northwest corners of Bushwick-av. Boulevard and Conselyea-st., adjoining the Reformed Dutch church; accessible by three lines of cars to the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Late Sheriff, Auctioneer, Office No. 3½ Pine-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, three valuable lots situated on the 8th-av., northwest corner of 67th-st., fronting Central Park, 75x100.
Call and get maps of this and other sales coming off.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, AZALEAS, &c., &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the nursery grounds of Isaac Buchanan, Astoria, L. I.
Catalogues can be had at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.
Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.
Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.
Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JOHN NESBIT, ANDREW BLEAKLEY, MATTHEW TULLY, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS, Executor of said estate.
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CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 5, 1868.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY next, 7th October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—Desertion, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than two hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.
What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; his powerful medicines, $5, certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
Will open on TUESDAY, Oct. 6,
AT RETAIL,
Fashionable Cloaks, Sacques,
BASQUES, CIRCULARS, TALMAS, &c.,
imported direct from London and Paris, and including every novelty in
Design, Material and Trimmings;
ALSO,
A full assortment of our own manufacture, together with a variety of choice Paris designs of
Ladies' Breakfast Robes and Robes de Chambre, Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset Covers and Under Garments. Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Sacques, Underclothing, Hats, Caps, &c.
Infants' Wardrobes and Bridal Outfits on hand or made to order. Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Corner of Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, OCT. 5,
NOVELTIES IN SILKS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS.
DRESS GOODS.
ROBES.
WALKING SUITS, &c., &c.,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Christie.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,
In MERINOES, SILKS,
SILK AND WOOL MIXTURES,
POPLINS, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, &c., &c.
To be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 5, and
SOLD AT RETAIL,
AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, BEDDING, &C.
PRIVATE HOUSES, HOTELS, SHIPS AND STEAMBOATS COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER CHRISTIE-ST.

AT JACKSON'S.
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS RUSSE, BIARRITZ, EMPRESS CLOTH, BRUSSELS CORD, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, POPLIN, ALPACA, &C.
N. B.—ONE CASE TURIN CLOTH 62½c., WORTH $1 PER YARD.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Large Lots of Millinery Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, from auction, ready to-day.
Silk and Linen Back Satins, every shade, at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Colored and Black Silk Bonnet Velvets, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward.
Full assortment of White and Colored Plushes, Bonnet Silks and Uncut Velvets, below last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Every width and color in plain and shaded Satin Ribbons; cheap.
Bargains in Bonnet and Sash Ribbons.
Plain and shaded Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Buttons, Silk Fringes.
Yankee Notions, Morocco Bags and Satchels.
Lines of Corsets at 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Attention solicited to our Kid Gloves, at 50c., 75c., and $1 the pair.
Our best qualities (positively nothing better) at $1 65 and $1 75 the pair.
Fall and Winter Gloves; new styles, cheap.
Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, &c.
Fine line of Edging and Insertings; newest patterns, cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Undershirts, at 75c. and $1; bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE JOBBING ROOM.
FROM AUCTION:
Silk Velvets, Silk Plushes, Bonnet Ribbons.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbon Velvets, Silks and Satins.
Cheapest line of Satin Ribbons yet offered.
We sell cheap goods and cut lengths at piece prices.
Examine Plush and Velvet Hats.
Largest stock in this City without exception, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Twice every day, new Bonnets and Hats delivered.
Inspect the styles and material!!!
Bonnet rooms filled. Nothing like it anywhere!
We have added a Boys' and Youths' Department.
Examination of the stock requested. It is cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
LACES!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES—No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway } New-York. Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
having returned from Paris, will open on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, a fine assortment of
DRESS GOODS: ALSO,
CLOAKS AND COSTUMES,
suitable for Fall and early Winter.
NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST.,
between Broadway and 5th-av.

AT EMBERSON, NO. 811 BROADWAY.
CLOSING OUT THE BUSINESS.
GREAT REDUCTION
In the entire stock, consisting of real
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS
AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
The store to let or the lease for sale.

KID GLOVES.
We are selling the best twenty cents less than other houses, and excellent gloves at $1 and $1 25. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear, doeskin, cloth and silk gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

GRECIAN BEND HATS AND LADIES' Bonnets, at L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Children's hats, feathers and flowers; tremendous sacrifice this week; felt hats. L. BINN'S, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE!!!
BRAUNDORF & METZ, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., offer their stock at wholesale prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mulberry-st., parlor suites, covered with satin, brocatel, reps, or haircloth, $85, $100, $150 and $250; over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST.,
have on hand a large and select stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Governeur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eight Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election Dictrict of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River Fortieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the Southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 23, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition, in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of September, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
October 6, 1868. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. HAZARD, petitioning creditors, against FLOYD S. ROGERS and ABRAM WINTERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Floyd S. Rogers and Abram Winters, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
R. MURRAY,
OCT. 6, 1868. Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Patterson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of October, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1868.
o6-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o6-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN ASH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o6-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SIGOURNEY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, the 30th day of September, 1868.
o6-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. COWDIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of August, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Cowdin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM F. SHEPARD,
o6-law2wTu* Assignee, No. 170 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. HILLYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
H. A. GILDERSLEEVE, Attorney for Bankrupt,
o6-law3wTu* No. 38 Pine-st.

NO. 1,467.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES FREDERICK RAUN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Frederick Raun, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o6-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMMA GUNST and MARY GUNST, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emma Gunst and Mary Gunst of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, and who were, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 27th day of August, A. D. 1868.
s29-1w3wTu* WILLIAM H. MUNSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID V. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David V. Freeman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o6-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. WALLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry F. Walling, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
o6-law3wTu* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,185.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of York.—In the matter of JOHN McDONALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John McDonald, of Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s29-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. WATTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Watts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of September, 1868.
GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee,
s29-law3wTu* No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. RICHARDSON, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-Yor
OCT. 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin F. Shaffer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1868.
s23-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD STONE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Stone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1868.
s29-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL J. QUIGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael J. Quigg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1868.
s22-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM ATWATER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Atwater, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1868.
s22-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD W. KING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Richard W. King, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 21st day of September, 1868.
s22-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. MOTT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. Mott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the said district, and who was, to wit, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. JONES, bankrupt.—Before H. W. Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William W. Jones, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of September, 1867.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE N. DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George N. Davis, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1750.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LOADER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of September, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Loader, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. ADOLPH TUSKA, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 212 Canal-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN GRUNTAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Gruntal, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.
WILLIAM A. SCHMITTHENNER, Assignee.
s22-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TATNALL BAILY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Tatnall Baily, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,575.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DUGARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Dugard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Benjamin Smith Schnitgen, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
HENRY C. DENISON, Assignee,
s29-law3wTu* No. 769 6th-av., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK W. BOUND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Sept. 17, 1868.
WM. T. LATIMER, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 72 Murray-st., New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEVI STEINLEIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner.
s29-law3wTu*

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SCRIP CERTIFICATE BELONGING TO Bond No. 795, for ten shares of first-class preferred stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company. All persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.
BALTZER & TAAKS.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY EVENING OCT. 2, IN A 9th-av. car, a pocket-book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same, on proving ownership and paying for this advertisement, by applying to [illegible]